THE GIRL FROM FRISCO
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

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THE GIRL FROM FRISCO
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. V NO. 73 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be despatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

NOTICE.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and there will be ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six Months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon. Rs.	2nd Saloon Rs.
To Melbourne	680	450
,, Sydney	690	480
,, New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington).	870	660

24 Months' Return Tickets.

	Rs.	Rs.
To Melbourne	900	675
,, Sydney	945	720
,, New Zealand	1,080	855

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF
S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
19, Rampart Row,

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 278, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

K. KAWAGUCHI.
Manager.

Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,857.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA.
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
TEXAS COMPANY
Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)
Petroleum and it Products.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosen Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery:—

BRANDS.

Southern Star 150° Rs. 7-9-0 per case.
Unicorn 125° Rs. 7-2-0 per case.

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. AHMED HUSEIN & Co.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS
AND
SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.
MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.
Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3.
BOMBAY.
Telegraphs: "GOODWILL." Telephone No. 2709.
BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.
Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).
AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact, many learned men use Kamala Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kamala Oil.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
Established 1889

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,38,650

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
Bankers to the Government in Busrah.
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota	Bahru Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING an EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & PHILIPPINES SIAM.
SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK; and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

Chhatrapati Street.

INSURANCE

THE ZENITH
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.

Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—

N. B. LALA,
Secretary,
123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay.

WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS.
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
118, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

The rendezvous of the elite of
BOMBAY
A. VIANELLI,
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

CORONATION DURBAR RESTAURANT.
21, Church Gate Street, Fort,
Breakfast, Tiffin and Moglai Dinner
ready at any time.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 6

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.
NO 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE ORNAMENTS.
Suit No. 1336, 1912.

Nagindas Bhagwandas ..... Plaintiff
v
Bachoo Harkisondas and others ... Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver of the Bombay properties, appointed by the Order of the High Court, dated the 10th day of October, 1912, in Suit No. 128 of 1901, Appeal No. 2 of 1912, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY MONDAY, the 6th and TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 27th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.) each day sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in pursuance of the Order made by the High Court in Suit No. 1336 of 1912, very valuable ornaments consisting of diamond, emerald, ruby and pearl necklace, bangles, ravifuls, kadas, nose rings, ear-studs, rings etc. belonging to the joint family estate of the plaintiff and the 1st defendant.

The ornaments are now on view in our show rooms.

As regards the particulars of the ornaments and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Muljee and Thakoredas Attorneys for the Receiver at No. 7, Church Gate Street or to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 27th instant at 3 p. m

Also by order of the Executors of the late Mr. Cawasji Pallonji Khatao.

4 very valuable large diamond rings.
1 very valuable diamond and ruby ring.
3 gold openfaced watches with one chain with one Turkish coin and the heart as pendant.
3 diamond buttons and one diamond collar button.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Trustees of Parpia Pradhan Charities, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Walkeshwar Road, near the lash Government House Gate Road very valuable teak and blackwood carved and plain household furniture, consisting of large blackwood carved sofas, cushions chairs, valuable blackwood, carved marble top Pier tables, large mirrors, drawing room 3, 4, 6, 8 and 12 light rich glass chandeliers side wall chandeliers, centre Ottoman, 3 seated Ottoman, wall clock, blackwood teapoys, swing handies, iron safe, pictures, utensils, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 31st March at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Altamount Road, Cumbala Hill valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware large dining table, arm and armless chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers one sweet toned cottage piano by Rose and Co. and pianola with records Kodak Camera, Godrej safe with stand, fancy teapoys, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Pitmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, baba garry and tricycles a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc. the property of Dr. S. S. Coleman, Manager of Messrs. Parke Davis and Co. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PAREL NEAR THE GOODS YARD AT CHINCHPOGLI OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY AND OPPOSITE THE CHINCHPOGLI FIRE BRIGADE STATION.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Lalji, Attorneys for the 1st mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Lalji Morarji and others and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee by Indentures of Mortgage and further charge dated respectively the 25th day of September 1909, and 29th day of October 1914, and made between Lalji Morarji and others of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. Auctioneers, will on MONDAY, the 2nd day of April 1917, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and chawls standing thereon, situate lying and being on the Western side of Parel Road without the Port of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4 900 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 143 and 736, New Nos. A/3164, 1/12230, 1/13598 A/1314 and New Survey Nos. 1/3609, 3/3609 2A/3609, 1A/3609, and in the Books of the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 7608, (1) 7617, 7618, 7619 7620, 7621 7622, 7627 (1) 7650, and Street Nos. (1) 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 14 (1) 348 to 370 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Parel Road on the South by public passage and on the North by the property of Jadavjee, Thobhan and which said premises are now and have been in the occupation of mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Mortgagees, Attorneys Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Lalji at their office in No. 121, Medows Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 26th March 1917.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

IMPORTANT TO PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS.

SALE OF 9 CASES COTTON TROUSERING.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of March, 1917, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned:—

S.B. 76 K. Co.—535-41—7 cases each 16 pieces 54in. by 40-43 yds. cotton trousering Manufactured by the Solapur S. and W. Co.
556-57—2 cases do. do.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchaser and the balance shall be made and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJI COWASJI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let." and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local .....Rs. 30 per annum.
Up-Country .....Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

MAHABALESHWAR:—TWO M A I L MOTOR SERVICES run twice daily and also MOTOR LORRIES for servants and luggage from Wathar. Reserved cars can be had from Poona direct. For cars or seats from Wathar write to Mahabaleshwar Office and for cars from Poona. Write to

FRENCHMAN, BREARLEY & Co.,
POONA.

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders yo wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

INSURANCE.

WANTED by a well established Insurance Company in Punjab from 1st April 1917, a CASHIER on Rs. 250 per mensem. CASH SECURITY Rs. 25.000. Interest on investment 6 per cent. besides pay. Apply to Box No. 673, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7514

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. K. F. MADAN, B.A.'s NEW MATRICULATION MATHEMATICS CLASS will restart working for 1918 Exams, at Grant Road and/or Fort from 11th June For particulars and terms write opp. Post Office, Mahim. 878

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CLERK, who can do typing, has good handwriting and has experience of office work. Pay Rs. 30 to 40. Apply at once to "A. V. T." c/o Servants of India Society, Girgaum, Bombay. 7529

WANTED—Immediately 4 CHORUS Ladies for the Bandman Musical Comedy Company. Apply to Mr. WOLSELEY CHARLES at EXCELSIOR THEATRE between 10 a.m. and 1 noon or after 9 p.m. 7494

WANTED—EXPERIENCED TYPIST. Salary Rs. 60. Only those who type by touch need apply. Applicants should apply personally bringing original or copies of testimonials to COMMANDANT WORKS DIRECTORATE Dadar, Bombay. 7532

WANTED—Soon A EUROPEAN GOVERNESS in a Native State in Kathiawar. A trained nurse will be preferred. Apply with testimonials, stating terms, qualifications and salary expected to Box No. 669, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7498

WANTED—One experienced HINDU GRADUATE to fill the post of HEAD MASTER, in the Seth Chaturbhuj Shivje Anglo-Gujarati School. Pay Rs. 50 to begin with, and future chances for good work Therefore candidates need apply with testimonials to the

SECRETARY,
Chaturbhuj Shivjee Anglo-Gujarati School,
7173 Cannel Road, Cawnpore

WANTED—Immediately for office of a Mercantile Firm in Bombay a retired Secretarial or any Military Administrative Department man. Starting pay Rs. 100 or 150 according to qualifications. Apply stating age, Nationality and past experience enclosing copies of testimonials, to Box No. 675, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7516

WANTED—Immediately retired MUNICIPAL SERVANT possessing knowledge of the Assessment Department for a post of collecting rents and looking after estates in Bombay. Security of Rs. 500 will be required; starting pay Rs. 50. Apply stating age, caste and past experience and enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No. 674, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7515

WANTED

WANTED—One DRYING MACHINE, One PADDING MACHINE, One CALENDERING MACHINE. Apply with particulars to Box No. 677, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7531

WANTED—To lend Rs. 20,000 on first legal mortgage of immoveable property. Apply to Box No. 676, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7530

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—Everybody to know that "Free Treatment of Accidents and Injuries" together with a Prospectus is sent free to any address by THE KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS & STORES (Jorasanko, Calcutta), *the Best and Biggest Ayurvedic House in India*, manufacturing GENUINE SHASTRIC Medicines and MACHINE-MADE TABLETS under direct supervision of its founder MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA KAVIRAJ GANANATH SEN, SARASWATI, M.A., L.M.S.
Apply to-day at once.

VIVE LA FRANCE!

THE RED CROSS matinee organised by the SALLE FRANCAISE will take place at the EXCELSIOR THEATRE on MONDAY, 26th March, at 5 p.m.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1065

FOR SALE—One CHARRON CAR and one OVERLAND CAR 85 Model. Both in good running order. For particulars call at their works of

H. K. MITRA,
Automobile and Electrical Engineer,
Sir Mangaldas Gardens,
7502 Lamington Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET

TO LET—"SPRING VILLA" at Lonavla with 1 big verandah, 1 hall, 1 dining room and 4 bed rooms and bathroom, healthy locality, beautifully situated about five minutes' walk from the station. Apply Box No. 636, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7306

TO LET.—(For immediate possession) a well ventilated and bluestone paved GODOWN in the IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF BALLARD PIER. 75x32x18. Rare opportunity for Shipping Agents etc. Apply to Box No. 671, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7504.

PUBLIC NOTICES

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

OG. 87/3.

ON and from THURSDAY, the 29th March, 1917, two trains in each direction will run on the Matheran Steam Tramway to the following timings:—

DOWN TRAINS.

471 Down.		H. M.	473 Down. H. M.
Neral	d.	10 5(a)	16 33(b)
Jamapatti	a.	10 37	17 2(c)
	d.	10 46	17 11(c)
Waterpipe	a.	11 16	17 41
	d.	11 26	17 50
Matheran	a.	12 5	18 30

(a) Connects with 19 down and 4 up.
(b) Connects with 3 down and 20 up.
(c) Cross 472 up.

UP TRAINS.

470 Up.		H. M.	472 Up. H. M.
Matheran	d.	7 45	15 55
Waterpipe	a.	8 20	16 30
	d.	8 22	16 32
Jamapatti	a.	8 47	16 57(a)
	d.	8 49	17 7(a)
Neral	a.	9 17(b)	17 35(c)

(a) Cross 473 down.
(b) Connects with 19 down and 4 up.
(c) Connects with 21 down and 22 up.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1917.

CONTRACTORS AND PIECEWORKERS.

VERY LARGE BUILDINGS are being commenced for the new Acetone Factory at Nasik Road Station. Tenders are invited for the immediate construction of the buildings required.

Plans can now be seen at the office of the Assistant Engineer in charge at Nasik Road Station or at the Executive Engineer's Office at Nasik. Arrangements have been made for the supply of all mortar to each building Departmentally from Engine driven mortar mills. Collection of khandkies, headers rubble, etc. is in progress at different quarries near the railway line. A Railway siding has been constructed on to the Factory ground. Temporary huts have been erected for housing imported labour. The tenders are required for labour of constructing masonry work only, including dressing of stones, but excluding watering. Contractors and piece-workers who desire may also arrange for their own stone materials and will be paid at the same rates for these as now being given to those already employed on this work. Full particulars can be had on personal application at Nasik. The tenders, which will be on K-2 form, are required to be in by the 4th of April at latest.

The work given out will be according to the amount of labour brought by each contractor whose men can be kept fully occupied as the work is large and most urgent. Scaffolding materials will be supplied on the work.

HENRY J. M. COUSENS, B.Sc.,
Executive Engineer, Nasik Dist.

Nasik, 21-3-17. 7507

PUBLIC NOTICES

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

EVERY PERSON REGISTERED in West Khandesh, East Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Sholapur Bijapur Belgaum, Dharwar, Karwar and Ratnagiri Districts, who has been registered under Ordinance 1 of 1917 as having attained the age of 18 years and having not attained the age of 41 years on 1st February 1917, and who has not applied for exemption from registration or whose application for exemption has been rejected, is required to present himself for medical examination at one or other of the following centres at the times and dates noted below:—

Centre.	Place.	Dates.	Times.	Places from which registered persons are expected.
Poona ..	Poona Volunteer Rifles Headquarters.	March 28th and 29th	10 a.m., to 2 p.m.	Poona, Bijapur, Sholapur.
Kirkee ..	Stn. Hospital.	ditto.	ditto.	Kirkee, Lonavla.
Ahmednagar ..	Stn. Hospital	ditto.	ditto.	Ahmednagar, East Khandesh, West, Khandesh.
Belgaum ..	Stn. Hospital	ditto.	ditto.	Belgaum, Satara, Ratnagiri, Karwar.
Dharwar ..	Civil Hospital	26th and 27th.	11 a.m.	Dharwar.
Mahableshwar	Civil Hospital.	Any date.	9 to 11 a.m.	Satara.

If persons from other districts than those given for each centre find it more convenient to attend other centres, they may do so, and approving officers will examine them.

Application for travelling expenses incurred in travelling to and from the place of examination should be forwarded to this office.

This notice does not apply to Volunteer members of the M. & S. M. Railway, who have already received, or will receive, special instructions regarding their medical examination.

(Sd.) N. FOWLER,
Brigadier-General,
Commanding, VIth (Poona) Divisional Area.

POONA, 22nd March, 1917.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Ramnavami), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 24th March, 1917. 7526

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 30 per share for the half year ending 31st December, 1916, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 28th March, 1917, at the registered office of the Company No. 13 Esplanade Road, Fort, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 13th March, 1917, on production of share-certificates.

By Order,
For the Fazulbhoy Mills, Limited,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay 23rd March, 1917. 7521

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 20 per share for the half year ending 31st December, 1916, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 28th March, 1917, at the registered office of the Company No. 13 Esplanade Road, Fort, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 13th March, 1917, on production of share-certificates.

By Order,
For The Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd.,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay 23rd March, 1917. 7522

THE CRESCENT MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 12 per share for the half year ending 31st December, 1916, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 28th March, 1917, at the registered office of the Company No. 13 Esplanade Road, Fort, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 13th March, 1917, on production of share-certificates.

By Order,
For The Crescent Mills Co., Ltd.,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS. LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay 23rd March, 1917. 7523

THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 15 per share for the half year ending 31st December, 1916, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 28th March, 1917, at the registered office of the Company No. 13 Esplanade Road, Fort, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 13th March, 1917, on production of share-certificates.

By Order,
For The Indian Bleaching Dyeing & Printing Works, Ltd.,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay 23rd March, 1917. 7524

THE PEARL MILLS, LIMITED,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 20 per share for the half year ending 31st December, 1916, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 28th March, 1917, at the registered office of the Company No. 13 Esplanade Road, Fort, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 13th March, 1917, on production of share-certificates.

By Order,
For The Pearl Mills Limited,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay 23rd March, 1917. 7525

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on MONDAY, the 16th April, 1917, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report together with the Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1916.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment made by the Board, of Mr. Morarji Mulraj as a Director in place of the late Mr. Gordhandas Khattau.
5. To confirm the appointment of Mr. C. A. Latif as an additional Director.
6. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
7. To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 16th April, to SATURDAY, the 28th April, 1917, (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board of Directors,

K. M. COOPER,
Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1917. 7527

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF O. V. MULLER...Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons, having claims against the estate of the late O. V. MULLER, deceased, late a Professor in the Indian Educational Service at the Elphinstone College in Bombay who died at New Quay in Cornwall in England on or about the 29th day of October, 1916, and probate of whose last Will has been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 15th day of March 1917, to Messrs. N. V. MANDLIK, B.A., LL.B., and Joseph Nissim, I.C.S., the two Executors named in the said Will of the Indian Estate of the deceased and having effect throughout the Province of Bombay, are hereby requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors of the High Court of Bombay, at No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay after which date the said Executors will proceed to administer the assets of the said deceased having regard to such claims only as may have been made or of which they may have received notice within the period aforesaid.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or effects belonging to the Estate of the said deceased are also hereby requested forthwith to pay up the moneys so owing or hand over all such securities and effects as the case may be to the said Messrs. Mulla and Mulla at their said address.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1917.

MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for the said Messrs.
N. V. Mandlik and Joseph Nissim

7535

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SUKHARAM VISHRAM KIR having contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our clients, all persons having any claim on the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, (if any) and they shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of leasehold land situate at Sandhurst Road in the City and Island and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,284 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon assessed by the Collector under New Survey No. 7391, and by the Municipality under D. Ward No. 1643 and Street No. 183 and bounded on the North by Plot No. 27 belonging to the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, on the East by a proposed forty feet Road, on the South partly by Girgaum Back Road and partly by Sandhurst Road and on the west by private property of Tara Heera Naikin.

Dated this 23rd day of March, 1917.

UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA,
7510 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. ABDOOL HOSSEIN MAHOMEDALLY BOTI, have dismissed their Munim, MOTILAL VANDRAWANDAS from the 20th instant from their service. All persons concerned are warned against dealing with him on behalf or account of our clients, who will not be responsible for such dealings.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1917.

PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Abdool Hoosein Mahomedally Boti. 7534

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that M. FRAMJI CAWASJI SHROFF having contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our client, all persons having any claim on the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale lien, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 48, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale, will be completed without reference to any such claims (if any) and they shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Lease hold tenure situate at Tardeo in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement nine hundred and forty-one square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration sub District of Bombay and registered along with other premises by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3/3394 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 355S (3) Street No. 655A and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Radhabai Narayen Krishnaji Bhojne on or towards the South by Wadia Street on or towards the West by Plots Nos. 16 and 17 belonging to the Trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia and on or towards the East by Plot No. 19 belonging to the Trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1917.

UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA,
7528 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

OUR CLIENTS Messrs. KHIMJI and KANTHARIA understand that the Netra Manganese Company, Limited, propose to sell their Netra Manganese Mines situate in the Government Forest Sonawani range in the village of Netra in the District of Balaghat in the Central Provinces in India, as also the incline and the Tramway connected therewith.

We are instructed to give notice to a concerned that the incline is claimed by our clients as their absolute property and that by virtue of an Agreement entered into between our clients and the Company on the 24th of June 1916 our clients claim a lien on the Ore extracted from the said Mine in respect of monies lent and advanced by them to the Company and that by a Deed of Mortgage the Tramways from the foot of the Hill to the Katanjheri Railway Siding on the Bengal Nagpur Railway situate in the District of Balaghat as well as the land occupied by the tramway and all accessories belonging thereto were mortgaged to our clients to secure certain advances made by them to the Company and that irrespective of the said mortgage and independently thereof by virtue of another Agreement entered into between the Company and our clients prior to the date of the said Mortgage the time stipulated for repayment of the moneys so advanced and secured having expired our clients are entitled to immediate possession of the said land tramways and all accessories belonging thereto and our clients are taking steps to enforce their rights and to take possession of the said property.

All persons concerned are hereby notified that if they seek to purchase or otherwise deal with the said property or any part thereof to the prejudice of our clients' righ they will do so at their own risk and on their own responsibility and our clients will not recognise any claims or in derogation of their rights.

Dated this 21st day of March, 1917.

LITTLE & Co.,
7508 Solicitors.
Old Secretariat,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 453 of 1916.

DAMODAR ANANDJI, a firm ... Plaintiffs.
vs.
DHIRAJLAL BHIMBHAI and another ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 30th day of October, 1916, the following immoveable property will be sold by public auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 26th day of March, 1917, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the plaintiffs and of the defendants abovenamed in all those pieces or parcels of land or ground situate lying and being in the suburbs of Dumas in Sachin State, bearing Survey Nos. 231, 232, 233, 246, 272 and 174 and admeasuring in all sixteen acres and four gunthas together with the bungalows, buildings, houses and outhouses standing thereon and bounded as follows:—On or towards the South partly by the property of Dahya Runchord, partly by the property of Bania Laywalla and beyond that by the property of Bhimji Jairaj and partly by a gully and beyond by the said property of the said Bhimji Jairaj, on or towards the East partly by the property of Lalla Dulabh and partly by the property of Bhaka Pema, on or towards the North partly by the property of Nathubhai Dulabhbhai Tapodhan, partly by the said property of Bhaka Pema and partly by the property of Vala Patil and on or towards the West by a public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Madhavji, Kamdar and Chhotubhai, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of February, 1917.

H. H. WADIA,
7274 Commissioner.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 312 of 1916.

TULSIDAS MOHANJI ..... Plaintiff.
BHAGWANDAS HURJIWANDAS & anr. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 20th day of July, 1916, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY the 26th day of March 1917 at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.).

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of the plaintiff and defendants in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement and bungalow standing thereon situate lying and being at Mowjee Danda in the Bandora Taluka Zilla Thana in the registration Sub-District of Bandora, containing by admeasurement 2,800 square yards or thereabouts and forming a part of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Thana under Survey No. 298 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of the said Toolsidas Mohanji on or towards the West by the property of Laxmidas Tribhowandas on or towards the North by a private passage and on or towards the South by the property of Hormasji Dorabji Gazdar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee, attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at Cama Building Bell Lane Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of Feb. 1917.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
7163 Commissioner.

SALE BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 52 Medows Street Fort.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT SADASHIV STREET WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from D. J. Mantri Esq., Attorney for Mr. Anandrao Wasudev Naik the mortgagee, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will put up for sale by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY, the 26th day of March, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the immoveable property described in the Schedule hereunder on account and at the risk of Shankar Bailaji Navalkar and others the mortgagors in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee by an Indenture mortgage made on the 5th day of March 1914, between the mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Sadashiv Street without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-four (184) square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Parwatibai wife of Wasudeo Bapuji on or towards the South by the property of Laxmibai wife of Sadanand Rambhat on or towards the East by the Oart of Pandurang Vithoba and on or towards the West by the public passage and which said premises are registered in Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 531 and New No. 2582. Old Survey No. 536 and the New Survey No. 7817 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D No. 953 and Street No. 11 and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale etc., application may be made to D. J. Mantri Esq., at his office at Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT DE LISLE ROAD, BYCULLA, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On MONDAY, the 9th April 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will under instructions from the owner, sell the undermentioned immoveable property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at De Lisle Road, Byculla, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 73 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and forming a portion of the land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 13721 New Survey No. 3443 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 7124 and Street No. 6 and bounded on the East by the house of Currimbhai Tyabji on the West by the house of Javerbai widow of Tricamji Khimji on the North by the public passage leading to and from the said De Lisle Road, and on the South by the public water drain and which all the said land and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th March, 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF 249 BAGS OF JAVA WHITE SUGAR.

By the order of Messrs. Dinsha Bhikhaji Khan and Co., and on account and risk of Mr. Dwarkadas Kedarbux, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of March, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Pehdi of Dinsha Khikhaji Khan, at Kharuck Bazar, Mandvi.

249 bags of Java White Sugar, ex. s. s. "Unkai Maru," bearing mark R. T. M. B. K. Bombay, made in Java, Delivery order No. 167 of 26th day of January, 1917.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES OF THE BOMBAY BRIGADE STATION SUPPLY DEPOT.

Under instructions from the Officer-in-charge, Supplies, Bombay Brigade, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 29th day of March, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Station Supply Depot, behind the Town Hall, Fort.

All the unserviceable articles of the Supply Depot (Supplies, Bombay Brigade), such as old tins, kettles, buckets, burners, camps, basins, lamps, and dealwood packing cases, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th March, 1917.

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SALE BY AUCTION

MENESSE & CO.

No. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 CASES IREX TOOTH POWDER.

Under instructions from P. S. Mellor Esq., Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 29th March 1917 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms the following goods belonging to Josef Blum, the Hostile Firm in Liquidation. J 10101 P—32/43—IV Cases Irex Tooth Powder.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES, SENNA PODS.

Under instructions from P. S. Mellor, Esq., Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 29th March 1917 at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms, the following goods belonging to Messrs. Behr and Co., Hostile Firm in Liquidation, Senna Pods. V534 B, Trieste. 1/25—25 Bales Senna Pods.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PACKAGES SHAWLS: 6 CASES COLOURED HANDKERCHIEFS: 2 CASES WHITE DHOOTIES AND 3 CASES CARPETS.

Under instructions from P. S. Mellor, Esq., Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 29th March 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms the following goods belonging to the undermentioned Hostile Firms in Liquidation:—

A. Strandes (Hostile Firm in Liquidation).
1 case shawls.
2 bales woollen shawls 50x108 Josef Blum (Hostile Firm in Liquidation).
6 cases coloured handkerchiefs.
2 cases white dhooties.
Jacques Hurlimann (Hostile Firm in Liquidation).
3 cases 15 pcs carpets.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th March, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

OPEN DAILY at the TOWN HALL, at 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.) from 13th March till 27th March (including Sundays).
ADMISSION ANNAS 4.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

FAREWEL NIGHT !
FAREWEL NIGHT !!
FAREWEL NIGHT !!!
TO-DAY.
AT 5-30 AND 9-30.
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES OF
THE ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS
POSITIVELY THE LAST OPPORTUNITY OF WITNESSING.
THE WORLD'S WONDER SHOW
THE RECORD SEASON
CLOSING TO-NIGHT.
108th AND LAST PERFORMANCE.
THE ENTIRE COLOSAL SHOW LEAVING BY SPECIAL TRAIN TO-MORROW FOR POONA.

Prices:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4, Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 2/8, Balcony Rs. 1/8, Gallery Re. 1 and Annas 8. Boxes Rs. 10 to 35.

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CHILDREN HALF PRICES TO THE 5.30 PERFORMANCE.

THIS WEEK.
WATCH FOR OPENING DATE!
MISS TENKWA
AND HER FAMOUS
JAPANESE COMPANY.
in a first-class
VARIETY BILL
brought from TOKYO after
a successful JAPANESE TOUR.

DANCING SINGING
ACTING MAGIC
BALANCING TRICK-CYCLING

THE GREATEST NOVELTY EVER SHOWN ON A BOMBAY STAGE.
TWICE DAILY AT 5.45 AND 9.45 P.M.
Booking opens this week at
ROSE & CO.'S.
PRICES AS USUAL

AMUSEMENTS.

A GREAT SENSATION!

The whole of the
BOMBAY FASHIONABLE SOCIETY
is talking only of the
GIRL from 'FRISCO
The Masterpiece Serial.
This Week's three grand thundering new episodes.
They are a real
CINEMA TREAT!
Don't miss them, or you will regret for ever.
TIME AND HALF PRICES AS USUAL.
WEST END CINEMA
Tel. No. 3400. New Churny Road.

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ITALIAN CINEMATOGRAPH
LAMINGTON ROAD.
Two minutes' walk from Grant Road, Tardeo and Foras Road Tram junctions.
TO-NIGHT—GRAND CHANGE OF PR GRAMME—TO-NIGHT
Including the Great Serial—The CRIM O(STAIN MYSTERY.
CRIMSON STAIN MYSTERY
The greatest of them all—The Crushing Super Serial, 45,000 ft.
The most stirring Episode now commences.
Come and see the daring and likable Hero : Maurice Castello.
Come and see Vanya Tosca, the best Screen Actress.
To-night a delirious excitement from start to finish.
THE FIGURE IN BLACK
AND
THE PHANTOM IMAGE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The Directing Partner of the Eldorado Italian Cinematograph has secured the exclusive right for India, Burmah and Ceylon for the Greatest Film that Itala Film Co has produced since 12 years: entitled—MACISTE ALPINO.

Time—6-45, 8-30 and 10 p. m. Extra Matinee.
PRIZE SHOWS ON SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS at 5 p.m.
Prices: Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and 4.
Soldiers and Sailors Half Price to all Classes.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
SPECIAL NOTICE
TO NIGHT TO NIGHT
Owing to the indis position of Mr. Reeves Hansford the first performance of
"THE BELLE OF BOND STREET"
will be postponed until TO-MORROW.
TO NIGHT TO NIGHT
THE BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY
IN A
GRAND VAUDEVILLE ENTERTAINMENT
Including some special numbers by
"THE SCAMPS."
Plan at ROSE & Co. from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. daily After 7 p.m. Box Plan at Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
EVERY EVENING AT 6-30
A Programme of Infinite Jest and Variety.
NICK WINTER AND THE KIDNAPPERS,
A Drama not to be taken seriously
WHEN CHARLIE WAS A CHILD
A Chaplin Skit.
"THE TENACIOUS LOVER"
(Comedy)
"ROSTER RABID RABBIT HUNT."
Instruction with Amusement.
EXCELSIOR PICTURES
For Cinema Recreation
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NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
Telephone 1882.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
BEULAH
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6,000 Feet. 5 Parts.
Adapted from the well known novel by
AUGUSTA J. E. WILSON.
featuring
The World's Greatest Dramatic Star
HENRY B. WALTHALL
THRICE NIGHTLY:—7, 8-45, 10-30.
USUAL HALF RATES. Re. 1 to As. 2.

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Next to Evans Fraser's
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NEW SENSATION!
NEW ENTERPRISE!
NEW SITUATIONS!
AND ARE YOU QUITE PREPARED FOR ALL?
We Feel Pretty Sure You Are.
A New Grand Serial and Your Favourite
PEARL WHITE into the Bargain.
And What Is That?
THE IRON CLAW!
THE IRON CLAW!
THE IRON CLAW!
60,000 Feet Long.
First Instalment 9,000 feet.
Commencing Saturday, 24th March, 1917
AT
The NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA
NEW SANDHURST ROAD, BHENDY BAZAR.
FIRST INSTALMENT STARTS WITH THE MOST STARTLING EVENTS!
You cannot possibly miss this grand treat.
EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY MATINEE WITH VALUABLE PRIZES AT 3 AND 5.
AND EVERY NIGHT 6-30, 8-30 AND 10-30 (S. T.)
Half Rates as usual.
Telephone No. 2417.

WHERE THE BIG FILMS ARE
To-day! To-day! To-day!
3 Performances 3
6, 8 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE CINEMA
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Filmdom's Great Spectacle
A Stupendous Masterpiece
8,000 FEET LONG SHOWN COMPLETE
"JULIUS CAESAR"
"JULIUS CAESAR"
"JULIUS CAESAR"
"Julius Caesar" has no rival. As the man himself stands alone among the famous immortals of history, so does this record of his life stand alone among famous pictures. In point of ensemble and stirring spectacle even "Quo Vadis" and "Antony and Cleopatra" shrink by comparison. Any one of twenty scenes in "Caesar" will equal three of "Quo Vadis?"
OVER Rs. 3,00,000 SPENT
FOR PROPERTIES
Consider that, the enormous expense of costuming 20,000 people, the building of scenery, chariots, statues, musical instruments, war implements from the Roman broad sword and catapult to the Gallic shield and helmet and ten thousand and one articles gathered from Museums, rented or made.
FEATURING
ANTONY NOVELLI
In the title role of "Caesar" Antony Novelli who endeared himself to thousands in "Quo Vadis?" and "Antony and Cleopatra," does his greatest work in "Caesar." Both physically and temperamentally fitted for the part, Novelli makes a striking, forceful, virile picture of the Great Dictator.
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To-night at 6-30
GAIETY THEATRE
EDWARDES THEATRE AT 10 p. m.
PALACE OF VARIETIES
presents
THE WHAT NOTS
MUSICAL COMEDY CO.
in a
MILITARY REVUE
TOMMY ATKINS.
A yell from beginning to end
The Great
RENVILLE ROBERTY
introducing his
Sensational Hypnotic Illusion
ELECTORIA
Assisted by Miss IRENE BERYL
MISS IRENE BERYL
in her new "Skirt Dance" and the Classical Dance
"A LA AMAZON."
CHARLIE
in "Wwhere did you get that boy?"
THE WARLEYS
in their Military Revue: Tommy Atkins
MISS MONA
Soubrette in Popular Chorus Songs intercepted by
A Thrilling Detective Drama
THE MASTER CROOK
Outwitted by a Child. And a Comedy
THURSDAY 29TH
RETURN OF
MISS ESSIE JENNINGS.

THE
GREAT EASTERN CINEMA
Edwards Theatre, Kalbadevi Road.
This week
The Greatest Masterpiece ever produced.
A Pasquali Film.
"SALAMBO"
6 parts.
2 SHOWS TO-NIGHT
6-45, and 8-15 p. m.
N. B.—Booklet sent free to any address on requ st.

MATINEE.
EXCLUSIVELY IN AID OF
THE FRENCH RED CROSS.
On Monday, 26th March, at 5 p.m.
At the
EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
Under the Presidency of
Monsieur H. MARTIN, CONSUL for FRANCE.
The PRICE of the Tickets is Rs. 2.
SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE every day from MONDAY the 19th, between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. at the SABBE FRANCAISE, 1st floor, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder.
The Sofas and the first three rows of Orchestra Stalls will be reserved for five tickets for each seat.
The rest of the Orchestra and the first four rows of the Dress Circle can be reserved for two tickets for each seat.
All seats remaining unreserved when doors are opened will be available to holders of one ticket (5-ticket seats excepted.)

IT WILL PAY YOU
TO PURCHASE
YOUR PHOTO REQUISITES
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S. MAHADEO & SON
54-56 Hornby Road, Fort,
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R. S. UNANI'S TONIC PILLS

These pills cure debility and exhaustion originating in any cause and restore the vigour of manhood, renovate memory, remove weakness and impart inexhaustible strength to the body, sharpen the vision bestow sound sleep, purify the blood, restore lost digestive powers, create a healthy appetite, remove constipation, sustain juvenescence, and completely re-invigorate the vital powers.

In fact these pills are the only specific for curing physical, intellectual, and nervous debility. Our pills can be used by men, women and youth alike without any restriction whatsoever. (Price.—1 rupee.)

DR. REHMTOOLLA SULEMANJEE.
Corner of Grant Road, Play House,
Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 17th of Meher, 1286.
Mahomedan: 1st of Jama diul-akhar, 1335.
Hindu: 3rd Sud. of Chaitra, 1973.
Sunrise: 6h. 38m.; Sunset: 6h. 51m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Extraordinary General Meeting, 3-15 p.m. (B. T.).
Excelsior Theatre: Opening of Bandman Comedy Co.'s, new play "The Belle of Bond Street" at 9-30.
Hockey First Round—Bombay Gymkhana v. Institute Luso Indiano (Replay) Oval 5-30 p.m.
Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 27.

Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society: Annual Meeting, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition at the Town Hall.
Eldorado Cinema, Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Excelsior Theatre, Bandman Musical Comedy Co., at 9-30 p.m.
Empire Theatre: 6-30, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Royal Opera House: 5-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p. m. ever Wednesday, Saturday and Monday 10-0 p.m. Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5 15, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

1ST BOMBAY TROOP BADEN POWELL BOY SCOUTS.

Orders for the week ending Saturday March 31st:—

Wednesday, 28th.—Plain clothes parade on Maidan at 5-30 p.m. Instructions in 1st and 2nd Class Tests, and P/L's and Second's examinations.

Saturday 31st.—Flag raiding. Details issued later. Uniform with staves and flags.

Remarks.—Will Patrol Leader and Second kindly report attendance on last week's parade as soon as possible.

Subscription.—For month of March still unpaid must now be paid to Senior P/L before 30th instant.

Instructions.—Will those who require private instructions in P/L's and Second Examinations please arrange with A. S. M. for suitable date.

ALFRED G. TOOX.
A. S. M. I/C 1st Bombay Troops.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

March 26.

623. Machine Gun Courses:—"H" Company Class will parade at Prince's Dock Armoury at 5-30 p.m. The Battalion Class will parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesdays.

624. Promotion:—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion in "F" Company with effect from 21st March, 1917, No. 6220 Lce/Sergt. C. E. Rodrigues to be Sergeant.

625. Proficiency Examination Result:—In accordance with Brigade Order No. 28 dated the 21st March, 1917:—The following N. C. O's and Volnteers passed an Examination for proficiency certificate held at Bombay on the 8th March, 1917. No. 7781, Vol. A. H. Baker, No. 7813, Sergt. H. B. Edwards, No. 8863 Vol. J. Dunlop, No. 7473, L/C A. Briggs, No. 6426, Corpl. H. E. D. Simon, No. 8871 Vol J. G. Screggie, No. 8790, L/C R. C. Adams, No. 8457, Vol. F. H. Johnson, No. 8480, Vol. J. B. Etherington and No. 7820 Vol. J. Tinker. All passed with "Clearness."

No. 9088, Vol. W. E. Jones, No. 5805, Vol. L. E. O'Shea, No. 6220 L/Sergt. C. E. Rodrigues, No. 7803, L/C. S. E. White, No. 8864 Vol, A, Grant, No. 7498, L/C. A. L. Ferreira, No. 7923, L/Sergt E. Erb, No. 5514, Sergt. W. R. Clarke, No. 7765, Vol. W. G. McKee, No. 9082, L/C J. G. Anderson, No. 7122, Vol. P. W. O'Brien, No. 8622, Corpl. H. Mosley, No. 7550, Vol. H. Misquitta, No. 8744, L/C. E. Muskovitch, No. 8678, Vol. R. Forshaw, No. 6131, Corpl. T. E. Ferro, No. 8867, Vol. H. A. S. Coppock and No. 7703, Vol. J. F. Broadbent.

626. Prize Distribution:—This has been postponed until a later date which will be notified hereafter.

627. Musketry:—The Range will be open on Wednesday morning March 28th only. All men who have not completed musketry must do so on that date, otherwise they will be Non-Efficient.

628. Musketry Course:—Officers and N. C. O's, detailed to attend the musketry course at Satara from 2nd to 24th April will parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. on Monday March, 26th, and on following days as will be arranged.

629. Arms.—Return of Arms:—All arms and equipment must be returned to Headquarters during the week ending March 31st. Every effort must be made to see that this order is duly complied with. The Armoury is open daily from 7 a.m. to 12 noon and from 5-45 to 8 p.m. All short rifles must be returned by Wednesday next 28th instant.

630. Parades.—"C" parade on Tuesday 27th at 6-15 p.m. for the purpose of returning all arms and equipment to Headquarters.

"F" parade on Monday 26th instant at 6-15 p.m. for the purposes of returning all arms and equipment to Headquarters.

"G" parade on Tuesday 27th at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.

Dress:—Shirts and Shorts.

Note:—Arms will be handed in at Headquarters after this parade.

631. Medical Examination:—

Members of the Corps at present in Bombay who have not been medically examined must attend at one of the War Hospitals during the week. See advertisemen t in "Times of India" for details.

S/D. C. N. MOBERLY,
Major,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

POONA, Mar. 26.

282. Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 31st March 1917:—

At Headquarters—Buglers, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.

(Signed) A. R. KEARSEY, 2/Lieut
Adjutant Poona Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Ry., Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the above League, Bombay, Mr. M. J. Antia, Bar-at-Law, will deliver a public lecture in English on "The Downward Paths" this evening at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidency of Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Kt.

THE GOOD LIFE LEAGUE.

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered to-day, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), in the Hall of the Good Life League (4, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort), on "Subicism" by Mr. Faredun K. Dadachanji when will preside. The lecture is open to the public. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY,

Owing to the indisposition of Mr. Reeves Hansford the production of "The Belle of Bond Street," has been postponed till to-morrow night. To-night the Company will present a grand variety programme.

ENTERTAINMENT TO INDIAN SOLDIERS.

Under the joint auspices of the South Indian Club and the Y. M. C. A. Students' Branch, a successful entertainment was given yesterday to the wounded South Indian soldiers. The guests enjoyed the evening very much.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 26TH OF MARCH, 1917.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

700-14.—Captain & V. Jethabhai Hirji v. Nenbai widow, Maneklal & Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

597-15.—Captain & V. Velji Kara v. Dayal Khatao & ors, Madh K & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1033-16.—F P Pavri, Bai Fatmabai widow v. Ebrahim Ismail, Motichand & D.

955-15.—Edg G W & Co., Mahomedalli Adamji Peerbhoy v. The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson.

1310-16.—N C Dalal, Vithal Dewji Kangootkar v. Kashinath Narayen Kangootkar, Payne & Co.

1176-16.—Little & Co., Lakhmidas Dwarkadas v Dwarkadas Tokarsey ors, Maneklal & Co., Madh A & Ch, Ard H D & Co., Capt & V.

719-16.—N C Dalal, Bhagwandas Vithaldas Patel v. Upendranath Purshutham Vijaykar & ors, Edg G W & Ch.

1413-15.—Madr K & Ch, Dungarsi Lakhmidas v. Keshavji Megnji & Co. a firm, Ard H D & Co.

S C Ct 596-22439-16.—Mulla & M, Ratanji Virpal & ors v. Haji Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Payne & Co.

934-16.—Bhimji & Co., Anantrao Bhicaji Subnis v. Napu Patramal & c. Judah & S.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUMMARY SUITS FOR DISMISSAL UNDER RULE 194 (IN CHAMBERS).

1426-15.—Khanderao L & M, Messrs. Jerup Jethaji & Co. a firm v. Dhanjibhoy Jehangir Surte.

118-16.—Rustomji & G, Furdunji Maneckji Antia v. Nowraji Kotval & anr.

145-16.—Patell and Ez, Umag Haji Sumar v. Fatch Mahomed Haji Jusub.

147-16.—Dubash & Co., Messrs Kushal Daya & Co. a firm v. Jagannath Dharmaji Patel.

175-16.—Nadirshaw and D, Narayensing v. Rauchhodbhai Mithabhai Patel.

194-16.—Jehangir S M & S, Vithaldas Narandas Khothare & ors v. Wassudeo K Kothare and ors, Against 3rd Deft. only.

135-16.—Dubash and Co., Messrs Jerup Teja & Co. a firm v. Jagannath Dharmaji Patel.

269-16.—Nadirshaw and D, Noor Mahomed Haji Oosman v. Ebrahimji Adamji Contractor.

TO SPEAK TO MINUTES OF THE CONSENT JUDGES ORDER (IN CHAMBERS).

63-09.—Matubhai J & M, Jadowji Narayendas v. Vrajlal Govindji & ors, Dubash & Co.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL. LIST A (ATTORNEYS).

193-15.—Rustomji & Gir, Gangabai widow v. Vithal Manshar Chawan & ors, Dubash & Co., 15-3-17.

787-12.—Dubash & Co., Wasudev Krishnarao Kothari v. Balabhai Ramrao Kothari, 19-3-17.

T & I J In Re Administrator General's Act II. of 1874 and Re Haji Cassam Noor Mahomed, deceased.—Little & Co., Haji Mahomed Haji Ali, Petitioner, Ismail Hassam Chunawalla, Applicant v. The Administrator-General of Bombay, 2nd Petitioner, Nadirshaw & Co., Captain & Vaidya, Rustomji & G, Notice 26-2-17.

263-17.—Patell & Ezekiel, Moorlidhar & Co., a firm v. Hirji Vishram a firm, 13-3-17.

1191-16.—Hiralal & Co., Bai Baboo v. Harichand Mambharam & ors, Payne & Co., 15-3-17.

1292-14.—Khanderao L & M, Gangabai widow v. Ramset Ganset Takli, Amin Dasai, 16-3-17.

1264-16.—Payne & Co., Chaturbhuj Bhawandas a firm v. Ganeshdas Devidas ors, Merwanji K & Co., 20-3-17.

O S 206-17.—Malvi H M & R, Bai Lilabai widow v. Bai Kasturbai widow & ors, 1-3-17.

O S 270-17.—Motichand & D, Ambalal Mohanlal & Co., a firm v. Thakkar Nanji Goculdas, 15-3-17.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VII. of 1913.—Merwanji K & Co., In Re the MacDonald Hosiery Mills Ltd. (In Liquidation), v. Vikaji Nowraji Taraporewalla, Petitioner, R D Sethna, Official Liquidator, (Parties concerned), To settle List of Contributories.

LIST B (COUNSEL).

In Re G & Ward's Act VII of 1890.—Daphtary F & D, In Re Ahlyabai a minor v. Parshuram Atmaram Mahatre, Petitioner, Mulji & Tha, Notice 23-2-17.

896-16.—Unwalla P & Papa, Bai Monghibai widow v. Ranchhoddas Damodhar & ors, Manchershaw & W, 15-3-17.

175-15.—Patell & Ezekiel, Kaderbhoy Mahomedally Bootwalla v. Krishnabai widow & ors, Tyabji D & Co., 19-3-17.

183-16.—Patell & Ez., Khensabai widow & anr Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kt., & ors, Payne & Co., 12-3-17.

ADJOURNED SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL IN COURT.

C C 1443-15.—Patell & Ez, Goomanji Prithviraj a firm v. Mirjamal Gajanand firm, Payne & Co., Ch Sd 13-3-17.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

183-11.—Payne & Co., Khensabai widow & anr v. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kt., & ors, Payne & Co., Patell & Ez., As Part heard, 5-2-17.

THE COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir, Without the slightest desire to prolong an already long and unpleasant correspondence I find myself bound in honour to reply to your correspondent, "Equity." I would have answered immediately, but at the time the letter appeared, I was out of Bombay and I had to ascertain certain points before I could reply definitely on certain points to which exception is taken by your correspondent.

THE APPOINTMENT MR. KAJI.

I congratulate "Equity" on his ability to avoid the main points at issue, and to give the discussion a personal aspect which was not at all intended, either in Council or in this correspondence. Since he says nothing about the merits or the necessity of the appointment of a special lecturer for geography, may I take it, sir, that he accepts my position, and admits that appointment to have been unnecessary, extravagant and unsatisfactory? We cannot, of course, expect the spokesmen of our official world to be capable of a frank and full admission to that effect. The rules as regards the obligations of public men, and still more, of public servants, apply, it seems, only to Indians. If they make a trivial error, be they as high and noble as the great Gokhale, they must tender an unreserved and unambiguous apology to satisfy the wounded vanity of their protagonists. But these amenities of public life do not apply to the officials in India; for when they make blunders, however egregious, they can rely invariably on the logic of "settled facts," and on the specious platitudes of "Efficiency." But for this immunity, we would have had long ago an apology from Mr. Chanbal, who so palpably misled the Council, and who has been flatly and publicly contradicted by Mr. Muzumdar. Under the circumstance, therefore, I am glad that this ingenuous apologist for official blunderers has tacitly admitted that the appointment of Mr. Kaji is indefensible whether on the ground of special merit, or even on the ground of necessity.

As regards the four points on which I said the organisation of the College needs reconsideration, I admit that by sacrificing clearness to brevity I have apparently given an opportunity to interested parties to advertise an otherwise unadvertisable affair. This time, however, I beg you, sir, to allow me space enough to examine all those points at some length. I repeat that on these the organisation of the College needs reconsideration in the interests of the public; and I declare that the explanations offered, are neither convincing nor accurate.

I.—EXPENDITURE OF THE COLLEGE.

First as regards the expense. I find in the Civil Budget estimates of the Government of Bombay for 1916-1917 that this College has been costing a large sum increasing every year, from Rs. 51,047 in 1914-1915 to Rs. 74,000 in 1915-16, and Rs. 84,396 in 1916-17. I could not get the official figures for the next financial year, as they are not ready for the public, but from these figures would "Equity" dare to deny that my estimate for 1917-1918 was correct? I also marvel at the simplicity of "Equity" in asserting that only Rs. 23,500 represented public money. As if the fees and the vast income from the donations were not as much public money as this grant from the Government! Because the donors have trusted the Government and made over the management of their donations to public authorities, they do not thereby make their donations the private property of the *pro tem* managers of these funds; nor are the representatives of the public excluded altogether from criticising the disposal of these funds. But even supposing that public contribution was only Rs. 23,000, or much less still, my point nevertheless remains unanswered, that the representatives of the public are entitled to a voice in the management of these funds; and that they should not have been treated to such fatuous verbiage as fell to their lot during the last session of the Legislative Council. This, sir, is what your correspondent is pleased to call the sum total of my "Utter Recklessness," this the "spirit" in which the conduct of this institution is attacked. I would indeed be profoundly grieved if I am guilty of any enormity in all this; but I maintain that in the interests of the public, in the interests of commercial education, in this premier centre of commerce in India, in the interests of truth itself, this point needs to be more thoroughly inquired into than it has been so far.

II.—HALF-TIME LECTURERS.

Next as regards the system of half-time lecturers. I have no intention to make this a question of personalities, which is eminently and exclusively a question of principle; and I regret most profoundly that "Equity" should have misunderstood my meaning and the spirit of this discussion so much as to bring in quite unnecessarily the names of individuals. I admit his is an admirable, because it is a very delicate and subtle, *argumentum ad hominem;* but I hold that it is none the less a sophism as I shall presently make clear. Let me say at the very outset, however, that I have no doubt these worthy gentlemen whose names their unknown friend has so disinterestedly advertised, are doing their work as well as could be expected under the circumstances. But I contend, sir, that this is not all that they can do. In the first place since they have no permanent connection with the College, since they do not know when they may be asked to make room for another in the sacred name of "Efficiency,"—such cases, let it be said, *sub rosa*, are not unknown in the official world of India generally and of this College particularly,—they cannot pay the same hearty attention to their work as the same people might pay if they were settled and permanent. They cannot, from the very nature of their position, help being always on the look-out to better themselves. Moreover most of these people have more important business outside and apart from the College. Their respective incomes from the College and from these other sources are far too disproportionate not to induce them, not to compel them, in spite of themselves, occasionally to neglect the College work in order to attend to their private work. Does it admit of the least doubt that the accountant who makes nearly a thousand from his private practice and only three hundred from this College, or the lawyer who expects and tries to build up an independent practice, or the head of a rival institution who gets four times as much from his private College as he gets from this public institution, would all, in case of a conflict between their interests as rivals or private practitioners and their interests as temporary professors,—they are not even called professors, I believe,—neglect the College? Without claiming to have been his confident, I happen to know that even the late Mr. Sharp himself was opposed to this makeshift of temporary lecturers on the grounds I have mentioned. Without attributing Machiavellian duplicity or that much abused statesman's abilities to any one, may one hazard the remark, sir, that there is just a suspicion that the present system is intended to tide over the unexpected difficulties caused by this unfortunate war, which prevents the importation in sufficient numbers of English youths in the name of "efficiency."

All this, sir, is not entirely unfounded irony. It is an open secret, for instance, that a first class B.Sc. from the London School of Economics was considered not worth Rs. 500 a month in this very College before the war when there was no question of economy, because he happened to be an Indian; while another man, from the same institution, with the same degree who was an Englishman, had to be paid Rs. 875 a month after two years of this dreadful war with all its demands for rigid economy. I ask, sir, are my suggestions entirely baseless? I ask "Equity" whether he considers it likely that such cases are or can be forgotten?

Though not quite connected with this point may I be allowed to mention in this place that Mr. Burnett-Hurst, in whose favour Mr. Muzumdar was ousted, was originally gazetted as lecturer,—he is called professor,—in Indian Economics and Statistics? Is "Equity" aware that he has never lectured on Indian economics so far, that, by the twentieth of June next, he would have delivered only forty lectures in all, and that this is the economy they practise in our public offices in this country in these days of crusade for stringent economy?

III.—BOARD OF ADVISORS.

As regards the Board of Advisors, once more I repeat that I cast no reflection on any one of these highly respectable citizens when I said that collectively they have proved a cipher. And there is nothing very surprising in all that. All these men are immensely busy. Even if they want to they cannot find time to examine minutely the details of the management of such an institution. "Equity" has no reason to taunt me merely by reciting these names. He must show not only how many meetings were held, but also how far discussion was genuine; and he can only do so by inducing the powers that be to publish all the proceedings of the Board that the public may judge whether I was wrong in my assertion or not. If I prove to have been in the wrong I assure "Equity" that I at least shall not hesitate to apologise,—not to those gentlemen, for I have done nothing against them that needs an apology, but to him for challenging still his version of the facts.

IV.—NATURE OF COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

About the last point, too, I have to observe that not only the Sydenham College has not reached the level of efficiency achieved by the great European institutions, but the results of the education imparted in that institution are positively unsatisfactory. And my reasons for this grave charge are these. We expect men, specially educated in a commercial college, to aim at being leaders of the commerce of the country, to help to substitute the light of science for the rule-of-thumb methods that at present guide our commercial magnates Now I ask "Equity" whether he considers these aims likely to be realised by aiding and abetting the pernicious desire of the students to make the B. Com. degree only an entrance examination to the coveted but crowded profession of Law? I ask him if he sincerely thinks these objects are likely to be achieved if the principal goes about seeking clerical jobs for successful graduates of the College, as he so proudly declared he did at the public meeting in the College when Sir J. Jeejibhoy, gave his presidential address to the Students' Union? I ask him whether he thinks commercial education as it is given in this College is beyond all cavil when the very first year's results are so brilliant that they cause many reflections to the thoughtful?

I have already taken up so much space, sir, that I dare not encroach much further on your kindness; but I feel I must repeat that in every one of the points I mentioned in my first letter the organisation of this College needs reconsideration. It is not yet too late to reform. Let our bureaucrats be not like the Bourbons who learnt nothing and forgot nothing; let those who have an interest in the development of commercial education in India see to it that this first experiment in that direction be not such a failure as to deter all other centres in future. And to that end let the representatives of the commerce of Bombay ask for an inquiry on all these and other important points connected with the administration and working of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics?—Yours, etc.,

COMMERCE.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

TYPEWRITER REPAIRER CONVICTED.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Deputy Inspector Fitgerald charged one Fernandez M. Baptista, a typewriter repairer, employed in the firm of Nicolls and Co., with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 10.

It was stated for the prosecution that sometime in November 1916, Miss E. Gedge of the University Settlement, Girgaum, went to Nicolls and Co., and asked the accused to send a repairer to her house to repair a typewriter, and the accused went there and charged Rs. 10 for repairing the machine and gave one year's guarantee. The accused took the money, but did not hand it over to his employer Mr. G. Saldhana, who is the proprietor of Nicolls and Co. On the 21st December 1916, Miss Gedge sent to Nicolls her machine as it had gone out of order and she was charged Rs. 1/8 as repairing charges, to which Miss Gedge objected as one year's guarantee had been given her. The complainant then learnt that Rs. 10 had been paid to the accused for which amount a bill had been submitted to Miss Gedge. The accused said that he also did repairing work on his own account, and he pleaded not guilty to the charge. He had repaired the machine in his own name, he said.

The Magistrate in convicting and sentencing the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 40, said the accused being a servant of the complainant the work which he did for Miss Gedge was work done on behalf of the firm, and the amount he was paid belonged to the firm. Rs. 10 out of the fine were given to the complainant as compensation.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

SEQUEL TO LOSS AT THE RACES.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon Sub-Inspector Kirtiraj charged Vithal Sawlaram Shelar with attempting to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a piece of glass on the 23rd inst. It was stated that the accused lost about Rs. 300 at the races and on Friday he came home after taking some liquor and tried to cut his throat in the aforesaid manner. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and undertook not to do so again. The accused was bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 with one surety for a like amount to be of good behaviour for one year.

THEFT BY A HAMAL.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Deputy Inspector Fitzgerald charged Ganpat Krishna a hamal in the employ of Parsi Girls' School with theft as a servant of Rs. 240 in cash and currency notes.

The prosecution case was that the accused broke open the drawer of a table of Magan-lal Purshottam, a clerk in the school, while he was in charge of the building between the 17th and 19th instant and ran away with the money. The accused was arrested at Apta a village in the Colaba District, and property amounting to Rs. 220 was recovered from him. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and he was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CORPS.

A head entry office for registering names of graduates and under-graduates who wish to join the Bombay University Corps, has been opened in the premises of the University with a Sub-Office opened in each college. Those who wish to join the said corps are requested to apply in writing or in person stating their name (in full), address, college, class and age to the sub-office of their college or to the Hon. Secretary, proposed University Corps, University Premises, Bombay (if in person, between 11-30 and 1-30 S.T.).

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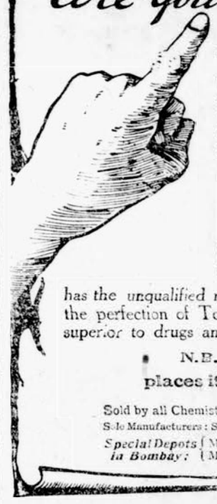

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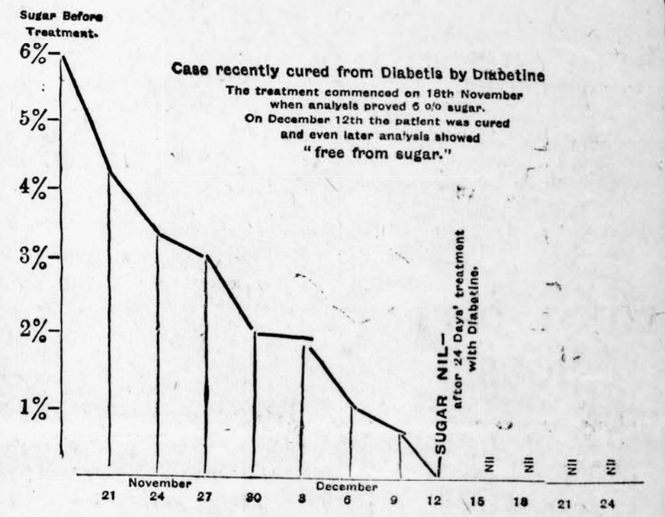
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WAR LOAN

LATEST FIGURES.

BOMBAY CREEPING UP.

The following are the progressive totals of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, so far as known up to the time of going to press:—

	Rs.
Bengal ..	..1,98,86,400
Bombay ..	..*1,51,57,500
Madras ..	.. 9,23,200
United Provinces	.. 11,54,100
Punjab	.. 35,81,000
Burma	.. 13,16,400
Bihar and Orissa	.. 3,11,300
Central Provinces	.. 8,64,400
Assam	.. 75,800
Minor Administrations..	3,80,500
Total Rs.	4,36,50 600

*Subscriptions through the Post Office (which are not included in the above figures) amounted to Rs. 1,37,850 on the 22nd March 1917.

MEETING AT PAREL.

A public meeting was held yesterday in the Hall of Jehangir Baug, Parel, to enlist the whole-hearted support of the inhabitants of Parel for the Indian War Loan, Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy presiding.

Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy said:

Permit me, in the first place, to thank you all for the honour you have done me by asking me to preside at to-day's meeting. According to the usual practice followed on occasons like the present, my next duty should be to introduce the lecturer to the audience. But that duty has been much simplified in this case by Dr. Batlivala's personality which is familiar to most of you. You are aware, ladies and gentlemen, what keen interest Dr. Batlivala takes in public questions generally, and in questions relating to the Bombay Municipal administration in particular. This willing and active participation in public life has given him a good grasp on the problems of the day. And the subject of to-day's lecture being just such a problem, we can all look forward to a highly instructive discourse from him on the advantages of the Indian War Loan. I do not wish to stand much between you and that discourse. But before I call upon the lecturer to address you, I wish to bring home to you as briefly as possible the advisability, nay the absolute necessity on our part to strain every nerve to make the new Indian War Loan a rapid success. In all the discussions and pronouncements that we are having on the merits of this Loan, one feature stands out quite plain, viz., that in floating it the Government of India has not only given the Indian people a rare opportunity of national service and patriotic sacrifice, but has done it in a very rare manner: because the accompanying conditions make us feel that the word "sacrifice" in the present case is either a misnomer or a synonym for an advantageous investment of capital, and that in pretending to sacrifice, we only serve our self-interest. I strongly feel that this consideration ought to prove a powerful inducement to demurrers to come forward and invest in the Loan freely and liberally. I repeat that here it is not a gift that you are required to make, ladies and gentlemen, but only an investment on a sound security and an advantageous set of terms. In the present titanic struggle, the recognition has reached India from all high and responsible quarters that she has been giving freely of her blood; it is also admitted that she has been giving considerably of her treasure. But the protection which the Empire's army and navy have been giving us, and which has made it possible for us, to quote his Excellency the Governor, to "live our normal lives and carry on our avocations without any fear or anxiety of the depredations of the enemy," makes it our duty—the duty of every son and daughter of India—to win for our country the further recognition of having given *freely* of her treasure. The distinguishing feature of the new Loan is that it is a Poor Man's Loan, that a person even of admittedly limited means has it within his power to contribute his mite towards the enormous expense the Empire has to bear daily in order to bring this righteous war to a triumphant close. And the manner in which we see our way to bring together this contribution which the Government of India has promised on our behalf to make towards the Empire's expenses will be taken as the test of our fitness to take a poper rank in the scale of nations. For, as you know, rights involve responsibilities, and what can pave the way for the acquisition of the rights better than a conscientious discharge of the responsibilities? You have all read, I believe, ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Lloyd George's message to H. E. the Viceroy referring to this contribution, and know what a glowing tribute of grateful acknowledgement India has come in for at the Prime Minister's hands. This act on India's part, therefore, will surely have a very important effect on the future relations between this country and the Empire. It behoves every one of us consequently to put forth every possible endeavour to make this Loan a success, and to show the world that India is fully conscious of her responsibilities as a member of the Empire and is perfectly determined to render all the service and all the sacrifice that may be demanded of her in the hour of the Empire's need. (Applause).

Dr. S. S. Batlivala then addressed the meeting, dwelling on the advantages of investing money in the Indian War Loan and expressing a hope that India would give yet another proof of her enthusiastic loyalty by subscribing to the Loan. He said a ward committee for Parel had been appointed, of which he was the Chairman and he would willingly give all necessary information to intending investors. He announced that Rs. 26,350 had already been subscribed by the inhabitants of Parel, including the poorest of people. He moved a resolution exhorting the public to invest in the Indian War Loan.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, also dwelt on the advantages of investing in the Indian War Loan.

The vote of thanks was passed and the proceedings terminated.

MARWARI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, was held yesterday, under the presidency of Seth Ram Narainji in connecting with the Indian War Loan.

At the beginning a letter from Seth Jamnalaji, recommending the War Loan to the members of the Chamber was read. Mr. Laenmardassji Dagge then dwelt at some length upon the necessity of helping the Empire by suscribing to the Loan. Mr. Murlidharji Bhivani spoke for a few minutes on the duty of the Marwaris in this critical time.

The chairman in a brief speech enlightened the audience upon the advantages of investment in the loan and exhorted the audience to subscribe liberally to the War Loan.

Thereafter the following resolution:

"That all members of this Chamber desiring to subscribe to the War Loan should do so through the Chamber," was unanimously passed.

A sub-committee consisting of 27 members with powers to add to their number was appointed for the purpose of going into the matter and working out the details.

MEETING AT SARBHON.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Sarbhon and the surrounding villages was held on the 21st instant in connection with the War Loan. A great number of the ryots attended the meeting where the object of the meeting was clearly explained in Gujarati by the Assistant Collector as well as by Mr. Labhshanker, the Mamlatdar of Bardoli. A contribution of Rs. 1,000 towards the War Loan was announced at the close of the meeting.

Their Excellencies attended Service at Christ Church, Byculla, yesterday morning.

SHERIFF'S MEETING AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 23.

An influential and well attended public meeting of the citizens of Madras convened by the Sheriff was held this evening at the Senate House to support the Indian War Loan, H. E. the Governor presiding.

In opening the proceedings his Excellency said:—"The purpose of this meeting and of the resolution which will be laid before you is simple. It is to ask everybody in this great hall and everybody in the Madras Presidency, who can do so, to support Government by investing all their spare money in the Indian War Loan. The interest to be paid is the highest which has ever been offered by Government in this country. Every rupee will go to his Majesty's Government for the prosecution of the war and the security is the best which can be offered at the present time. It is a security which here in India we know and can measure."

After referring to the effects of the war in India and in Europe, his Excellency appealed to all to do the best they could in helping the prosecution of the war until a victorious peace was achieved. His Excellency expressed his satisfaction at what the Madras Presidency had already done in helping the war. He said the War Loan was another opportunity and although they were far behind Calcutta and Bombay in commerce and industries and could not subscribe large sums individually they would be able to make up the amount by a number of small sums.

His Excellency then called upon Sir John Wallis, Chief Justice, to move the resolution, which was to the following effect:—That the citizens of Madras in public meeting assembled express warm and whole-hearted approval of India's contribution of £100,000,000 towards the cost of the war and welcome the announcement of the issue of the Indian War Loan as affording another opportunity of demonstrating India's desire to take its full share of the obligations and responsibilities thrown on the Empire by the mighty struggle in which it is involved and we further pledge ourselves to support the war loan to the utmost of our ability.

Sir John Wallis announced that Dewan Bahadur Govindoss Chaturbuja Doss had intimated his intention of contributing one lakh of rupees.

ARMING MERCHANTMEN.

BEST DEFENCE AGAINST SUBMARINES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 24.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The Italian Minister of Marine in an interview said that the best defence against submarines was arming the merchantmen. Italy would soon have provided all her medium vessels with guns and wireless. They would form a network over the Mediterranean enabling the enemy movements to be followed very quickly.

*Delayed in transmission.

DAVID SASOON REFORMATORY.

PRIZE DAY AT MATUNGA.

EXCELLENT RECORD OF A YEAR'S WORKING.

The prize distribution ceremony of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution took place at Matunga on Saturday evening, when the Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael presided and Mrs. Carmichael gave away the prizes.

ADDRESS BY COL. LLOYD JONES.

After an interesting programme of drill had been gone through by the boys, Col. Lloyd Jones, the Chairman of the Managing Committee, in the course of his address, said:—

At the commencement of the year 1916 there were 199 boys in the Institution, including 3 private apprentices. 71 boys including 7 private apprentices were admitted during the year. The total number of boys discharged was 73; 23 on attaining the age of 18 years, 13 by order of the Managing Committee and with the consent of the committing Presidency Magistrate—and the remainder on the termination of the period of their apprenticeship. 11 boys absconded during the year of whom 7 were recaptured. Out of the total of 73 boys discharged, as many as 56 are known to be employed in different mills, presses, docks, etc., 8 have gone to their native country and 9 were handed over to their relatives.

Mr. Marrs, the Educational Inspector, Central Division, inspected the school on the 26th September, 1916, and remarked that "the health of the boys, as a whole, was very satisfactory. I inspected every boy on the premises. With very few exceptions they appeared to be healthy and well-nourished and their clothes were neat and clean. Religious instruction is given by representatives of various religions. In conclusion I should like to say that the Institution appeared to me to be admirably conducted. The boys look as if they were well-treated, and the Superintendent has the discipline well in hand." Apropos of these remarks, many of the boys on arrival in the school are miserable specimens, badly nourished and covered with various skin diseases. Good food, cleanliness, regular hours, drill and physical exercises, discipline combined with kindness, soon transform them into what you see to-day.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Within the last 2 years, we have started 2 new industries in the School, viz., gardening and cane work. Gardening was at first not much liked; but when the fruit of their labour was seen, the boys have come to like it—and more especially as they know that some of the profits go to themselves. During the last year we have sold to the outside public over Rs. 86 worth of vegetables; all grown inside our own compound. We have made a rule that the boys get 60 per cent. of the profits and this money is divided among the gardening boys and kept for them until their discharge.

The cane industry promises to be a very useful and profitable one; and the boys, under an expert instructor, are already becomin adept in the work. The trades and industries taught, in addition to the two just mentioned, are, mill work, painting, carpentry, blacksmith's work and turning in wood and metal. In addition to the industries taught to them the boys, of course, have to attend School daily and are given instruction in English, Guzerathi or Marathi, (this depending on where the boys come from), drawing, manual training, drill, and physical exercises.

THE "AFTER-CARE FUND."

A very important matter referred to in my remarks at the last year's gathering was that of the after-care of the boys when they leave us.

To prevent a catastrophe in their young career, an "After-Care Association" and an "After-Care Fund" have, at last, not only been started, but are now in working order. The Association is composed of voluntary workers who live in the various wards of the City. Some 2 to 3 months before a boy is discharged, enquiries are made as to his home and relatives or friends. On his discharge, employment is almost always found for him, he is given some money, and intimation is sent to the voluntary worker of the ward in which the boy will be working or living. This, however, is most insufficient as the boys cannot afford to pay for their lodging. To remedy this, it is essential and imperative that a "Home" should be established where a discharged boy can remain temporarily until he has earned and saved sufficient money to pay his rent. In England, alone, there are 31 of these "Auxiliary Homes," as they are called, in connection with Reformatories. In India I know of none. With very great trouble between Rs. 31,000 and Rs. 32,000 have been already collected; but to put the After-Care Scheme on a firm basis with an Auxiliary Home, Rs. 50,000 will be required, i.e., nearly Rs. 19,000 more. Our intention is to capitalize this sum and use the interest which accrues. Before next year's prize day, I shall have left India for good; but before I go, I most sincerely hope to be able to say that the After-Care of the boys is assured.

Mrs. Carmichael then gave away the prizes to the successful students.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Hon. Mr. Carmichael said, he was deeply thankful to the Committee for inviting both Mrs. Carmichael and him there that afternoon and he was glad to see many of his friends taking such active and keen interest in the management of the Institution. The success of the institution was mainly due to the Chairman and the Committee, and he hoped it would be as successful in the future as in the past. Referring to want of accommodation for the staff of the Reformatory the speaker said the whole scheme would cost about Rs. 1,17,000 and that the Government would be in a position to take it up definitely very soon. There was no doubt that an institution of this kind was necessary, especially when the boys were released from the Reformatory and freed from the discipline and their minds were very receptive to outside influences. It was at such a time that friendly advice and kindly sympathy were required, and if these were forthcoming he had no doubt they would have an excellent effect upon their future lives.

Mr. Meyer Nissim then proposed and Mr. J. S. Wardlaw-Milne seconded a hearty vote of thanks to both Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael.

After the National Anthem had been sung the gathering dispersed.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.

PARSI CYCLISTS (I) DRAW WITH BOMBAY ARMY Y. M. C. A. (1)

The meeting between the Parsi Cyclists and the Bombay "Army" Y. M. C. A. consisting of local players, played on the oval on Saturday evening in the first round of the tournament attracted a fairly large crowd of spectators, the game resulting in a draw of one goal all. It was on the whole, a very scrappy, affair, in which the "Army" members of the Central branch of the Y. M. C. A. took to reckless hard hitting and running occasionally enlivened by individual rushes, while the Parsi boys were more methodical in their concerted attempts, but they finished up tamely and fumbled miserably in front of goal. Both sets of backs defended well; but their half-back play left much to be desired. On the day's play, the Parsi Cyclists were the better team, but as matters turned out, they had to content themselves by sharing honours with their opponents.

Two unfortunate incidents marred the supervision of the game, which, generally speaking, was by no means of a superior order. It was really painful to see the way in which decisions were given and omissions overlooked. Knowing as we do the difficult and thankless task of a referee, it is not graceful to criticise him for minor oversights which all referees are more or less guilty of, but there are circumstances such as knowledge of the rules of the game, running with the ball, or quick decision, etc., in which he should not be found wanting. Hesitation and vacillation are neither convincing nor conducive to good management. However, this is no place for a dissertation on refereeing. We shall turn to the bare facts of the two incidents above referred to without in any way attempting to discuss the merits of the points at issue or to question the rightness or otherwise of the final decision, which we leave to the judgment of our readers.

Soon after the start the Y. M. C. A. forwards, "armed" with hockey sticks, of course, made a rush for the Parsi goal at the Bandstand end where a scrimmage took place and eventually the ball rolled inside the netted area and up went the goal-judge's red flag—a danger signal (sic ?)—pointing to the corner before the referee had his say in the matter. The ball, however, was ordered by the referee to be taken to the corner, when a vigorous appeal—we put it mildly—was made by the attacking team. In consultation with the goal-judge, the referee awarded a goal.

Event No. 2 also happened at the same goal, the feature being of a reversed order. The Parsi forwards made a rush for the Y. M. C. A. goal. After dodging the backs near the touch line a back pass was made from which a shot was taken to the Y.M.C.A. goal and the ball found the net. The referee awarded a goal, and the ball was taken to the centre of the field. The goal-judge, however, intervened and after consultation, the referee awarded a corner.

The skipper of the Parsi team protested quite loudly against this, which to say the least, was rather ungraceful, as he could very well have gone and told him quietly that he protested and might have thus avoided creating a scene. A cool head, especially on the part of the captain of a team, is the first thing expected of him.

The game needs no detailed description. The recognised goals of the evening were scored by Ernest of the Y. M. C. A. and Baria of the Parsi team.

The teams were:—

Parsi Cyclists:—Morris; Mistry and Nagporewalla; Shroff, Khodaji and Contractor; Baria, Gista, Kapadia, Colabawalla and Masani.

Bombay Army Y. M. C. A.:—Kichlu; Macmillan and Godfrey; Ernest, Rockley and Rossetti; Hildreth, Cummings, Menesse, Aitken and Burke.

ILLEGALITY OF GOAL JUDGES.

To the best of our knowledge, the function of a goal-judge is not known in the code of hockey and we do not know why the Management should persist in keeping goal-judges for the tournament, although it has been pointed out on occasions more than one. No Hockey Association either at home or elsewhere recognises goal-judges and the manifest illegality of the status of such functionaries should be done away with without further delay. Divided responsibility in giving or rather forming a decision on a hockey field is most perplexing to both players and spectators and the sooner the custom is given up the better for all concerned. Referees are on the spot and they do their best according to their knowledge and capacity. They will make mistakes being human and teams should take their decisions sportingly. There will be mistakes, whether there be starters, time-keepers or goal-judges. Why then not give them up?

ARMING OF MERCHANTMEN.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN NEUTRALS SUGGESTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

CHRISTIANIA, Mar. 25.

Recd. 0-45 a.m., Mar. 26.

In spite of the German threats to Norway, owing to the condemnation of submarining, the organ of the Norwegian shippers approves of the arming of merchantmen, and suggests an agreement between the neutrals on the subject.

SINKING OF THE HEALDTON.

WILSON BRAVED TO GO TO WAR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 25.

Recd. 0-45 a.m., Mar. 26.

The "Clogne Gazette," alluding to the sinking of the Healdton, declares that if President Wilson wishes to go to war on this account let him do so. The time for negotiations is past.

FRENCH SUCCESS.

ENEMY RUNS AFTER SHARP ENCOUNTER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 25.

Recd. 0-45 a.m. Mar. 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters in France says during the past week three hundred square miles of French territory, two hundred towns and villages and ten thousand inhabitants have been restored to France. Trench warfare has ceased on hundred miles of Allies' front and has been succeeded by open fighting. While a great salient through Beaurains and Le Transloy has been absolutely flattened out The Germans have created a sharp nose in the line near Soissons, following the course of the Aisne. Their northern swing back has changed its line from convex to concave. The enemy's rearguard resistance is becoming more definite, running through Roupy, Holnon wood, Vermand and Roisel. German infantry succeeded in entering for a brief while Aigecourt and Beaumetz, driving back our advance post, but our reinforcements of cavalry and infantry speedily arrived and charged the main street. Here the Germans were strongly posted, but the enemy ran after a sharp encounter, pursued by the cavalry, leaving sixty dead and wounded.

INVASION OF ITALY.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

Recd. 0-45 a.m., Mar. 26.

ROME, Mar. 24.

Commenting on rumours that the Central Powers contemplate invasion of Italy, the "Corriere Della Sera" says that Austria is massing forty divisions on the Italian front. It is not yet possible to say how many Germany could afford out of her 240 divisions, but the newspaper urges that if all the enemy's reserves are massed against Italy the Allies' reserves must be used in Italy's defence.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 24.

Recd. 0-45 a.m., Mar. 26.

A German wireless communiqué says on both sides of the Somme and the Oise the enemy is feeling his way forward hesitatingly and is frequently entrenching, seriously hampered by our measures.

LORD CARMICHAEL.

"THE PIONEER'S" VALEDICTORY TRIBUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 25.

The "Pioneer" writes on the departing Governor of Bengal:—Lord Carmichael found discontented province with difficult problems ripe for solution. Most of these still remain and time has not made them easier to solve. Though unable to deal with the causes of discontent, he undoubtedly by his personal charm managed to alleviate the results. Into the various causes of Bengal's troubles he has searched unceasingly though there may be those who think it better to grasp the nettle firmly than to enquire why it stings. He has started the useful tradition of intimate association with all classes of people. He will always be remembered for genial cynicism which never failed to rise superior to cares and troubles incidental to an important administrative post. He undertook an extremely difficult task and faced the more unpleasant part of his duties with philosophical disregard. Philosophy begins in wonder but it should not end in contemplation.

The Hindus of Calcutta and suburbs have fixed the 14th April, Bengali new year's day, as a prayer day. In the morning Puja and prayers on a grand scale will be offered at all temples for the benefit of the King and the country and the speedy success of the British Arms. In the afternoon two processions consisting of "Sankirtan" parties will start and meet at Beadon Square where there will be a mass meeting.

Opinions of the Day.

Effects of Bureaucratic Atmosphere.

"Capital"—After the Budget was put out of the way, the private members had a look-in, and Mr. Patel, one of the most pertinacious Guzeratees of my acquaintance, scored heavily against the Government. It is his mission in life to rid the mofussil municipalities of the dominance of officials. He put a number of inconvenient questions tending to show how the principle of local self-government was ignored in the mofussil by the Government, which on the pretence of protecting minorities, ran the municipalities as departments of State. Lord Willingdon tried in vain to put a stopper on him. When the official Blue-Black-Block thought it had him smothered he bobbed up serenely in the very same place. His perseverance and vitality at length helped him to a victory which has given great joy to the ranks of Tuscany. He obtained a majority of 23 to 18 for a motion giving 92 municipalities in the Presidency the privilege of having two-thirds of their members elected by popular suffrage. The Governor was angry that Mr. Patel would not accept his assurance that such a change at such a time was most embarrassing. It is wonderful how easily a "Liberal" statesman becomes a pure reactionary in the bureaucratic atmosphere of India.

An Unfortunate Blunder.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika."—Lord Chelmsford's reply to the deputation of the Indian Press Association was a great mistake. It is impossible to resist the feeling that though it was read by the Viceroy, it was the voice reallly of the hide-bound bureaucracy which found utterance through him on this occasion. One of its most objectionable features was the way in which the pronouncements of the highest judiciary in the country have been treated in this speech. It shows the working of men who have been trying for some years past to assert their authority over the judiciary in various directions. We are simply aghast at the open disregard of the opinions of two distinguished judges of the Madras High Court, including the officiating Chief Justice, who presided over the bench which heard Mrs. Besant's appeal, in its attempt to support those of another High Court Judge, who happens to be a Civilian. No Indian Viceroy, so far as we remember, ever cared to set himself up as a court of revision of our High Court.

In fact, we find it impossible to discover any valid reason for this outburst of Vicegal temper over this matter. What purpose, we wonder, did His Excellency mean to serve, by reading out those long extracts from records that had already come before the highest judiciary in the country? Whom did he want to convince? The members of the Deputation or the outside public were not likely to be influenced by the opinion of the Government in a matter of this kind. The English public would not we know it positively, look upon most of these writings as beyond the limits of legitimate criticism. Even in these war times they have infinitely greater freedom to criticise public acts and policies than what we ever had. And the open support of a Civilian Judge in regard to matters that had been decided in a different way by two of his lawyer-colleagues, shows the temper and attitude of the Vicegral pronouncement. We feel bound to say, with regret and all respect for His Excellency's high position, that that position has not been morally maintained by this display of temper and bias. And this is why we are forced to regard his lordship's first important public pronouncement as a very unfortunate blunder. His lordship would have consulted his own exalted position and the feelings of the people entrusted to his care better if he had said nothing to this Deputation or if he had refused to receive them at this time.

The Public Services Commission.

"The Review of Reviews":—The Commission does not give even a fraction of an inch where Indians want an ell. The Commissioners, with the exception of Mr. Abdur Rahim, at present officiating as Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature of Madras, who has had the courage to sign a minority minute, recommended such slight improvements in the prospects of Indians to hold posts carrying executive authority that we are sure that it will cause profound discontent in all sections of Indians. It is a pity that the decision arrived at by Lord Hardinge and Lord Crewe to withhold publication of this document until the present crisis is over was overruled by Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Chamberlain. There is one new development of Indian political life of which we must remind the authorities. This is the unity of objective that was reached between the Hindu and Muslim leaders during the closing days of December last. The Congress (formerly decried as a body of Hindu agitators) is pressing demands which the Muslim League wants quite as badly, and both bodies have united to press their common claims. Moreover, the split between the Extremists and Moderate leaders that occurred in 1907 has been patched up. The growing power of the educated Indian community should be enlisted for the furtherance of Imperial interests, and not antagonised.

MILITARY SERVICE EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 25.

An exemption tribunal to consider the applications for exemption from military service under section 11 of the Indian Defence Force Act will be constituted in a few days to deal with claims arising in Calcutta and in Burdwan and the Presidency Divisions. The Hon. Mr. C. J. Stevenson Moore, Member of the Board of Revenue, will be the President. The Commissioner of Police or the District Magistrate will forward exemption applications to the President, who will fix a date for the hearing of applications.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, March 26, 1917.

CO-OPERATION AND TRUST.

We cannot conceive that the sort of speech which Lord Chelmsford delivered in closing the sessions of the Imperial Council on Friday last, is calculated to bring the Government of India any nearer towards the enjoyment of the confidence of the non-official members to whom his appeal was made. "Fair words butter no parsnips" is the old wives' saying in England and these appeals for the trust of the non-official community are useless, unless accompanied by some practical manifestation of the intention of the Government to trust the people and to translate their smooth assurances into some sort of action, however limited. It is an old story. "With all the earnestness in my power," said his Excellency, "I would ask Hon. Members to think them over and decide whether they do not see their way clear to co-operating with the Government of India in bringing about such a consummation." Just as Lord Willingdon is apparently unable to realise when he appeals to the non-official members of his Council, who have been waiting for the realisation of official promises in regard to local self-government for 30 years, to wait yet again for the result of some new official enquiry into the desirability of reform, that they are listening to an oft-repeated demand, so the Viceroy must be in ignorance that when he appeals for co-operation and patience until Government have had time to look around them and see how pressing problems should be settled, the non-official members of his Council are listening once again to the old, old sory that leads us nowhere.

Not that we have any reason to think that the Government of Lord Chelmsford will not be accorded all the co-operation they need or can ask for in achieving the consummation of which he particularly spoke in the passage we have quoted. His optimism in regard to the financial future is a little dangerous. Nobody can venture to prophesy with such assurance in India, where the prosperity of the year, and perhaps of a series of years, may depend on the fortune of the monsoon. But everybody has welcomed the enterprise with which the Finance Minister has broken new ground, has established the principle, as we hope and believe once and for all, of India's right to consider her own interests first in her fiscal arrangements, and has paved the way for that expansion of the revenues of which the Viceroy speaks so hopefully. The appeal for co-operation in this direction seems superfluous, especially since the Viceroy's speech opened with a frank acknowledgment of the co-operation of the Council in the taking of a step of momentous character in regard to which the latter might well have claimed to have been previously consulted. But it is the general tone of utterances of this character, with which the public in this country are unduly familiar, that is calculated to create resentment. There is no lack of desire to co-operate. That has been evidenced over and over again. It is the opportunity that lacks and the perpetual signs of want of trust that embitter. It is useless to ask people to dismiss from their minds the suspicions entertained with regard to the attitude of the Government of India in the matter of the Defence Force. We have expressed the opinion very strongly that no amount of suspicion or irritation should prevent Indians from accepting the opportunity that is at last offered them of enlisting for the service of their country. But we cannot be blind to the ineptitude,—to use a very mild expression,—of the Government in refusing to accord them conditions of the fullest self-respect, when they are asked to form volunteer corps of their own.

The contradictory announcements in this matter and the failure of the Government hitherto to satisfy the natural aspirations, and indeed the actual rights of Indians, in this matter certainly have created suspicion and were calculated to create suspicion. Sir Charles Munro gave a very clear indication that the Defence Force now to be raised would form the basis of a territorial army for internal defence after the war, and we were assured that there was to be no discrimination between the two classes of units. Whatever he may have meant, that is what he said and what was universally understood. Now we have a blank refusal to place Indians on equal terms in the matter of commissions while everything else is undefined. And Lord Chelmsford says that "in the new Indian Defence Force raised temporarily under the stress of war there *may* lie the germs of such a new second line." Why should the Government be in any difficulty about making a clear statement on the matter? "Do not ask us," says his Excellency, "at such a moment as this to give answers to problems which will have to be solve at a time when there is more leisure." Frankly we cannot see the difficulty of these problems or why the particular problems which confront the Government in regard to the present Defence Force have not already been solved. We have never yet had any attempt to give a straightforward answer to the demand for commissions for Indians. We say deliberately that public opinion, not only in this country, but in England is in favour of the concession and we believe that if a resolution were submitted to-morrow in the House of Commons in favour of this obvious right to Indians in their own army and especially in a volunteer force for internal defence, it would be carried. What is it that stands in the way? What is the difficulty? These are insistent questions and until Lord Chelmsford can offer some better reason for their being shelved than his jejeune appeal for co-operation in postponing their solution and for co-operation in the continuance of what every Indian honestly and naturally regards as a grave injustice people will go on asking for the answer. If there is to be co-operation, let us repeat, there must be trust. And the refusal to give Indians commissions in their own volunteer corps, as member after member in the Imperial Council has said, is taken as the sign of distrust.

THE WOMEN OF INDIA AND INDENTURED LABOUR.

The deputation of Indian ladies from different provinces of India that waited on the Viceroy on Saturday was an event,—apart altogether from its immediate purpose,—of the utmost promise for the future of public life in this country. As his Excellency in his reply pointed out, this was the first time in the history of British rule in this country that women had sought to approach the head of the Administration on a public question. The precedent that has now been set is a thoroughly wholesome one and will, we trust, mark the beginning of a new era of enlightened and helpful co-operation. "There are many matters," said Lord Chelmsford, "in which the Government of India would be greatly helped if they could get the advice and help of women," and he proceeded to instance female education, hygiene, sanitation and the scourge of consumption as questions in regard to which "it would be of inestimable value if women of position and education would institute a campaign of instruction amongst their fellow-countrywomen." We cordially endorse both the point of view and the suggestion of the Viceroy, and hope that the women of India will respond in the right spirit and with the requisite energy and organization. They would not only be assisting the Government in the solution of large and vexed qustions, but they would also necessarily be helping forward the cause of national well-being. His Excellency recalled, in the course of his reply, his own remarks addressed to the Directors of Public Instruction, in January last, regarding the growing inequality between men and women arising out of difference in education: "It could not be good for a country that its women should lag so far behind men in the matter of education." To which we may add that, apart from the pressing need of repairing that primary disparity by increased provision and facilities for female education, there is manifest need for increased co-operation between educated women and men in India for the effective and satisfactory solution of national questions—more specially in the domain of social reform. Henceforward the women of India must take a more active and adequate part in the concerns and advancement of the community as a whole.

Coming to the question of indentured emigration, the Viceroy's reply was a sympathetic and appropriate utterance. In the ladies' address thankful acknowledgment was made of the decision that has been reached to put a stop to labour emigration from India while the war lasts. The protest contained in the address confined itself to a condemnation of the indentured system on principle and of the methods that have been in vogue in connection with it. The deputation urged that, following upon the period of suspension now enforced, "no revival of indenture in any form whatever may take place in the future." We are glad to find that his Excellency's reply to this point was as definite as could have been expected in the circumstances. "It is difficult to conceive," said the Viceroy, "that a traffic of this sort once ended can be revived." And he went on to assure the deputation that if, and when, the question of labour emigration again arises in the future, the Government "will take care that the conditions are wholly different from those obtaining under the indenture system," and that their "first thought and care" in that contingency would be the safeguarding of the honour of women.

A touching feature of the reception of the deputation was the letter delivered to the Viceroy by the Secretary of the Bombay Women's Deputation on behalf of a number of representative Englishwomen according complete sympathy to the movement and identifying themselves with the deputation in the hope that the Government of India will secure the earliest possible termination of the system. The signatories all belong to Bombay, and we feel sure that their sympathetic co-operation will be heartily appreciated. It is to be regretted that some names are conspicuous by their absence, which we may hope was accidental.

ASTOUNDING!

In many matters relating to India, the lessons of the war and the example of belligerent countries like France, Russia and Great Britain seem to have been lost on the authorities. One instance is provided by the reply given by Mr. Chamberlain to Sir John Rober's regarding restrictions on the liquor traffic. The Indian Government, he said, did not consider increased restrictions on drink traffic (advocated, we may mention, by public opinion throughout the country) necessary to meet war conditions, as they would not increase the supply of raw material or supply or efficiency of labour, while they would tend to encourage illicit production and consumption. Taking the last excuse first, we wish Mr. Chamberlain had quoted figures to show that in India or any other countries, increased restriction, which connotes increased vigilance on the part of excise authorities, produced either of the effects mentioned. If that is the case in India, there could no more damning admission of the inefficiency of the Excise Department in the country. As to the other ground mentioned, that restriction would not increase the supply or efficiency of labour, we can only characterise it as the most astonishing plea ever put forth by a responsible Government—especially in view of the fact that it is among the poorer and labouring classes in this country that the evil of drink is chiefly spreading as fast as the excise revenue rises. Does Mr. Chamberlain seriously ask us to believe that indulgence in drink, in the manner in which it is resorted to by the labouring classes, has no effect on their efficiency?

Notes of the Day.

The Prospects of an Election.

Before the end of next month Mr. Lloyd Georges will have to face the question of whether there is to be a general election or not. For, on April 30th the statutory life of the present parliament comes to an end. Will Mr. George choose to go to the country for a vote of confidence at such a time? That his Government would get it we do not doubt for various reasons. For one thing the peculiar relations of himself and his supporters, as our London correspondent to-day points out, would almost ensure the return of the present ministry with a substantial majority, unless they do something more grave than the muddle they have made of the food difficulty and some other questions to forfeit the continued confidence of the electors. But the main question is whether it would be right or desirable now, any more than it was a year ago, to plunge the country into the throes of an electoral contest at a time when the culminating crisis of the war is likely to have arrived, and on a three-year old register which would give an unreliable indication as to the real feeling of the country? It seems to us that it would be in the interests of the country and the Empire if the Government were to seek an extension of the life of the present parliament. It seems unlikely that the House of Lords, which is at present dominated by the Government's supporters, would refuse to agree to such a step.

Protopopoff.

The details that are now coming to light regarding the position of the Court and the Ministry in Russia immediately previous to the explosion, reveal an astonishing degree of delusion and incompetence. The main official responsibility for the disaster that has overtaken the dynasty is now ascribed to the minister appropriately named, in view of the sequel, M. Protopopoff. This was the gentleman who was taking part in a spiritualistic seance under the auspices of the Tsaritsa what time the revolution, having already begun, was directing its steps towards the royal residence. He subsequently attempted to escape, and was in hiding for two days before he surrendered on his brother explaining to him how hopeless the attempt was. Any way, no one, excepting his late patrons, will be unduly sorry that M. Protopopoff has now made an appropriate, and as it would seem a foredoomed, exit from the public life of his country.

A Suggestion for the Defence Force.

"Truth" is highly delighted at the introduction of conscription for Europeans in India, but regrets that the Act "provides loopholes for shirkers who have interest enough to get exempted from service." The exemption of men employed in "high office," or "in necessary work of national interest," it urges, can be interpreted to mean anything the Government of India wishes it to mean. It goes on to hope that men in these two categories will refuse to be exempted, and insist on being enrolled for military duty. Those between forty-one and fifty could still continue to hold their appointments, and have the satisfaction of going down to their offices in khaki uniform. Many of the "high offices" could perfectly well be filled by retired Indian Civil servants, who would throw up their hats with joy if they were asked to go back into harness.

The Indian Units.

Discussing the proposal to raise Indian battalions, "Truth" says:—

This is a distinct step in the direction of "comradeship" advocated by the Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council of India, and I hope it means that the battalion are to be officered as well as recruited from Indian sources. There may be difficulty about mixing European and Indian-born officers together in the same regiment, but this difficulty would disappear if commissions in the new units were given to Indian gentlemen only. They should be trained for six months at the Quetta Cadet College, and each corps should have a Regular adjutant and a staff of European non-commissioned officers to give it a start.

No Indian Need Apply.

A fresh instance of the manner in which certain Government departments in India are regarded as close preserves from which Indians, as such, are for the most part excluded was given by a reply to a question of the Maharajah of Cossimbazar, asked in the Imperial Legislative Council, in regard to the recruitment for the Telegraph Department. Sir George Barnes stated that Indians had been practically excluded from direct appointment to the general scale in this department and this, he added, was "due to the fact that for reasons of State Government decided that the majority of telegraph operators should be non-Indians." That Indians as such are not inherently incapable of working in the department concerned is evident from the admission made by Sir George Barnes that those already in the general scale are all picked men and their work has been satisfactory. What then are the "reasons of State" which perpetuate this invidious racial distinction?

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon gave a small dinner to meet their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Ronaldshay, who left by Special train for Calcutta after dinner on Saturday night.

Captain Sykes, A. D. C., to the Viceroy has arrived at Government House.

Their Excellencies and their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Ronaldshay visited the Maharaja Gaekwad Officers' Hospital in the afternoon.

Owing to Mr. C. P. R. Young, Government Advocate, Burma, being appointed a temporary Judge in the Chief Court, while Justice Robinson is engaged in the Mandalay sedition cases, Mr. E. Higinbotham will officiate in Mr. Young's place and Mr. P. P. Ginwala, Assistant Government Advocate will act for Mr. Higinbotham as Assistant Secretary to the Burma Legislative Council and J. Shaw, Barrister-at-Law, will officiate in Mr. Ginwala's place.

His Majesty the King has approved the appointment of Mr. T. C. Gibbons, K.C., to be Advocate-General of Bengal in succession to Sir Satyendra Prasanna Sinha, Kt., Barrister-at-Law.

ANGLO-FRENCH ADVANCE ON ST. QUENTIN.

GRAVE SITUATION IN GERMANY.

U. S. EXPECTED TO DECLARE WAR.

ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE DEVELOPS

IMPENDING GREAT OPEN BATTLE.

ST. QUENTIN MENACED NORTH AND SOUTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 24
Recd. 0-10 a.m., Mar. 25.

The operations between St. Quentin and La Fere have now developed into a battle on classic lines. The French following at the heels of the retreating Germans forced the passage of the canal south-west of St. Quentin on Thursday. The Germans turned on their pursuers and savagely attempted to throw them back. The French, however, not only held their ground, but developed a great offensive yesterday as well, clearing the canal. The weight of the French attack seems to be thrown in this region in which the network of canals plays a most important part.

The battle-line at present shows a sharp salient north of the Oise pointing towards La Fere the flooding of which is probably due to French progress, which likewise continues across the Ailette in front of the great forest of Saint Gobain, on the southern outskirts of which the French are progressing from Soissons towards Laon.

The British also threaten St. Quentin from north-west through Vermand. Thus both the British and French armies are likely to participate in possibly the greatest open battle since the Marne.

GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS DRIVEN OFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 23.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Mar. 24.

A British communiqué says, our patrols encountered detachments in some strength at a number of points between Etreillers, Beaumetz-lez-Cambrai and Beaurains.

We drove off counter-attacks at Aizecourt-le-Bas, Beaumetz and Vraicourt.

We progressed in the neighbourhood of Ecoust and Croiselles and carried out a successful raid eastward of Arras.

The enemy blew up a large mine northward of Neuville St. Vaast, but did no damage.

We effectively bombarded trenches south-east of Loos and eastward of Vermelles.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

BRITISH OCCUPATION OF ROISEL.

REPULSE OF ENEMY ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 25.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 25.

A British communiqué says we have occupied Roisel, seven miles east of Peronne. A strong enemy detachment attacked our positions at Beaumetz-lez-Cambrai and obtained a footing but an immediate counter-attack drove them out.

We progressed on a front of one and a half miles south-westward and westward of Ecoust St. Mein and we repulsed attacks northward of Boiry and Becquerelle.

We also carried out a successful raid eastward of Arras and reached the enemy's second line. We entered the trenches eastward of Neuville St. Vaast inflicting casualties. We dispersed an attack in the neighbourhood of Richebourg Lavou.

SITUATION IN PERSIA.

TURKISH RETREAT PRODUCING NORMAL CONDITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 25.

In the House of Commons Mr. Brookes asked the Government regarding the situation in Persia and whether the Persian Gendarmerie could be reconstituted so as to obviate the necessity for a recurrence of large Anglo-Russian military operations in Persia.

Lord Robert Cecil hoped that the present general retreat of the Turks in Persia would soon produce normal conditions there. The Imperial Government, in consultation with Russia and Persia, was giving careful attention to the considerations and objects mentioned in the question.

THREE V. C. HEROE'S,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Mar. 24.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The First Lancashire Fusiliers have elected Captain Bromley and Sergeant. Stubs, both of whom are dead, and Corporal Grimshaw to receive Victoria Cross for their conduct at Gallipoli landing. They have been previously allowed to make three similar elections in connection with the same event.

* Delayed in transmission.

STEAMERS SUNK.

VICTIMS OF THE MOEWE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 23.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 25.

The Admiralty announces that information circulated by the German wireless press shows that in addition to ships sunk or captured by the Moewe, mentioned in the communique of January 17th, the following were also sunk:—British ships, French-Prince, Eddie, Brecknockshire, Rhodanthe, Katherine, Esmeraldas, Otaki, Demeterton, Governor Jean, and Norwegian ship, Staut (Start?).

It is announced that the St. Theodore, previously mentioned in the cable, has been definitely sunk. Some of the above-named could not be insured during the past weeks and others recently sailed.

A Berlin telegram received in Amsterdam states that the Moewe captured 123,100 tons of shipping, comprising twenty-two steamers and five sailing ships. Eight steamers were armed. The Moewe brought back 593 prisoners.

BRILLIANT FRENCH VICTORY.

WEST BANK OF OISE SEIZED.

SEVERAL VILLAGES CAPTURED.

ENEMY REARGUARDS THROWN BACK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 25.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 25

A French communiqué says north of the Somme we drove the enemy back as far as the outskirts of Savy where the enemy took up a position in previously prepared trenches. Our troops between the Somme and the Oise, following up their success, attacked the enemy who defended every foot of ground, but we drove him back a kilometre north of Grand Seraucourt and Gibercourt. We seized the west bank of the Oise between the suburbs of La Fere and the north of Vandeuil. Two advanced forts of La Fere defences fell into our hands. South of the Oise, in spite of floods, we progressed considerably on the east bank of the Ailette and captured several villages. We threw back the enemy rearguards in the forest of Coucy.

There is little change north of Soissons. We found numerous German corpses in trenches captured yesterday north of Margival. A German long-range gun bombarded Soissons. There was lively cannonading at Berry-au-Bac and Rheims and in Alsace.

A German hydroplane flying towards Etretat was captured and the occupants taken prisoners. A French aeroplane bombed the aviation ground north of Thiaucourt wrecking sheds. The French squadrons profusely bombed works at Thionville Briey station and Conflans.

COMPLETELY SUCCESSFUL FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

ENEMY DIRVEN BACK ON WIDE FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 0-10 a.m., March 25.

Last night's French communiqué said:—Between the Somme and the Oise our troops with determination and dash carried out a completely successful offensive. The enemy, despite his desperate resistance, was driven back on a wide front for a distance ranging from two to four kilometres north and east of St. Quentin canal.

North-east of Tergnier we pushed detachments as far as the heights dominating the valley of the Oise. The Germans caused floods in this region and the town of La Fere was inundated.

South of the Oise we continued to cross the Ailette. In the region north of Soissons our troops considerably progressed towards Margival.

Two enemy attacks north-west of Rheims failed under our barrage and machinegun fire. Enemy losses were considerable, judging from the number of bodies hung up at our entanglements.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FRENCH ADVANCE ON ST. QUENTIN.

PROGRESS ON OISE AND AILETTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 24.
Recd. 7 a.m., Mar. 25.

A French communiqué says east of the St Quentin canal during the night we extended our position very appreciably. At certain points we reached the western bank of the Oise north of La Fere. We also progressed on the eastern bank of the Ailette. Our fire stopped enemy attempts against small posts in the direction of Perry-au-Bac, also east of Rheims and west of Morthomme.

GRAVE SITUATION IN GERMANY.

SERIOUS APPREHENSION CAUSED.

PRINCIPAL CITIES IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Mar. 24.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 25.

Private reports from Germany state that the internal situation is grave and is causing serious apprehension. The Government has proclaimed a state of siege in all principal towns owing to riots. Attempted risings have occurred almost everywhere. Even in Berlin the population is threatening to demand an end of the war. Somewhat similar reports are being received from Amsterdam but it is impossible to confirm them.

APPEAL FOR WAR LOAN.

GERMANY'S FEAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BERNE, Mar. 25.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 25.

The Prussian Minister of War urgently appeals for contribution to the war loan, not alone for military purposes but to prove to the world that Germany is economically invincible.

The Minister warns the people that if money is not forthcoming the enemy will soon be in Germany spreading devastation.

ENVER PASHA AT GERMAN HEADQUARTERS.

CONFERENCE WITH KAISER AND HINDENBURG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 25.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 25.

A Berlin communiqué says Enver Pasha, Commander of the Turkish Army, has arrived at the German Headquarters and conferred with the Kaiser and Hindenburg.

PORTIONS OF AUSTRIAN FRONTIER CLOSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Mar. 24.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The Zurich correspondent of the "Hiornaled'Italia" states that Austria has closed portions of the frontier as was done in 1916 before the Trentino attack.

* Delayed in transmission.

KAISER ON MOVEMENT IN FRANCE.

APPRECIATION OF PRINCE RUPPRECHT'S ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 24.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 25.

A Berlin communiqué says the Kaiser has sent a message to Hindenburg saying, 'Movements on front in France are most important for general situation on our Western front. You and Ludendorf decided upon measure, thus creating a new base for further warfare.'

The Kaiser has sent a letter to the King of Bavaria in which he says, "We owe brilliant carrying out of great army movement on Western front in first place to successful action of your son Rupprecht whose performance deserves highest appreciation, and historically will be a page of glory. It is my extraordinary joy to inform you of this fact."

AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

CHARGES AGAINST MR. HUGHES.

(REUTER'S TEREGRAM.)
MELBOURNE, March 14.*
Recd. 5-10 p.m. Mar. 24.

The Senate, after a lengthy and angry debate, adopted by eighteen votes to thirteen a motion against Government pressing for the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the charges against Mr. Hughes, alleging some form of corruption for the purpose of inducing the recent resignations of Senators, whereby Government secured a majority.

(**Delayed in transmission*).

EMANCIPATED RUSSIA.

CASUALTIES DURING REVOLUTION.

TRAGIC ISOLATION OF TSAR AND TSARITSA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, March 22.
Recd. 3-45 p.m. Mar. 24.

Newspapers estimate the killed and wounded in Petrograd at 2,000. They are publishing daily interviews with the Grand Dukes revealing the tragic isolation of the Tsar and Tsaritsa, who are wholly unacquainted with the actualities in the country and the predilections of the Tsar's own family.

The Tsar's cousin Cyril, now Admiral Romanoff, instancing the unity of Russia to-day declared:—My housekeeper and myself see eye to eye. The old regime would have lost the war.

VAIN ATTEMPT TO DISILLUSION TSARITSA.

The frequent individual and collective attempts to enlighten the Tsar were useless owing to the barrier of the reactionaries. The Grand Dukes deputed Cyril's wife to disillusion the Tsaritsa and outline a desirable Cabinet. The Tsaritsa replied: 'These are the enemies of the dynasty. Those against us are Petrograd and a handful of ignorant bridge-playng aristocrats. I have been for twenty years on the Throne and know Russia and know that the people love ur family."—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

GERMANOPHIL TENDENCIES OF OLD REGIME.

EFFORTS TO CONCLUDE SEPARATE PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, March 22.
Recd. 3-45 p.m. Mar. 24.

The "Bourse Gazette" states that correspondence between the Tsaritsa and Protopopoff, has been discovered proving the Germanophil tendencies of the late Government and confirming reports of the efforts of the old regime to conclude separate pea with Germany.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

RUSSIAN CABINET'S MANIFESTO.

"GERMAN VICTORY WOULD MEAN RESTORATION OF EMPEROR'S POWER"

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PETROGRAD, Mar. 24.
Recd. 0-10 a.m., Mar. 25.

The cabinet has issued a manifesto impressing on the people the necessity for unremitting work and strict discipline in order to overcome the enemy. It states that a German victory would mean the restoration of the power of the Emperor. A Liberty Loan is being issued for three milliard of roubles at five per cent at 85.

Flogging and chaining are being abolished in prison.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FREED RUSSIA'S ASSURANCE.

TO BE A PRODUCTIVE FORCE IN ALLIANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PETROGRAD, Mar. 24.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Mar. 25.

Milukoff, in a statement to a number of journalists declared that Russia would be faithful to all the past alliances which would become stronger, more cordial and more sincere now that Russia possessed a regime similar to that of the Allies. It was Russia's duty to continue the struggle for the liberty of Russia and of Europe. Russia would no longer be a deadweight in the Alliance but a productive force. Henceforth all rumours of separate peace must vanish finally for it would be anti-national for freed Russia to come to an understanding with reactionary Germany.

RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF KERIND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 24.
Recd. 8 p.m. Mar. 25.

A wireless Russian communiqué says the enemy attacked between the rivers Sulcha and Chvanich causing us to withdraw two-thirds of a mile eastwards. We occupied Kerind on 17th instant which the Turks had destroyed and set on fire.

INDIA'S WAR CONTRIBUTION.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TRIBUTE.

PREMIER ON LANCASHIRE'S EXAGGERATED FEARS.

FURTHER DETAILS OF COMMONS' DEBATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*Delayed in transmission.*)
LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 8 p.m., March 24.

Moving the resolution authorising India's war contribution in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Chamberlain said he was confident that the members of the House would unite in gratefully recognising the feeling of comradeship and community of interest which prompted the gift. He recalled the war services of the Indian troops, of whom there were now 300,000 on active service and paid a tribute to the part played by officers in the British-Indian Army, officers in the Medical Service and Imperial Service Troops, also to the unrivalled generosity of the Indian Princes. Mr. Chamberlain spoke of the Labour Corps, motor transport and munitions supplied by India and mentioned that India's output of small arms had increased three-fold and of field-gun cartridges twelve-fold since the war. He claimed that the military efforts of the Indian Government, seconded by the Princes, Chiefs and peoples of India, had been no mean contribution to the success of the Empire.

Referring to German intrigues in India, Mr. Chamberlain said that some day the widespread character of the German plots against the Empire would be made known.

PLEA FOR A BROAD AND SYMPATHETIC VIEW.

He emphasised that from the earliest stages of the war the Indian Government intended and the people of India wished to make a financial war contribution and laid stress on the change in the exchange position and the elasticity shown by Indian revenue. The new taxation was sufficient to meet the charges on the Indian Government. With respect to the hundred million loan, he expressed the opinion that the suggested postponement of the loan until after the war would destroy the spirit in which the gift was offered and begged the House to take a broad and sympathetic view. If the circumstances had not changed, he would never have attempted to alter the decision of the late Cabinet, but the circumstances now were wholly different. Mr. Chamberlain declared that India's offer might be declined, but could not be haggled over; we could not say that we would accept part of it.

LANCASHIRE'S INTERESTS NOT JEOPARDISED.

He pointed out that the final amendment proposed by Lancashire members did not agree with the contention of the deputation that they would not be able to live. If the prices were to be raised as suggested in the amendment, what had they to complain of? He was profoundly convinced that any injury which might be done to Lancashire would be nothing like what was apprehended. He pointed out that the action of the Indian Government merely partially assimilated the treatment of Lancashire cotton-goods to the treatment of other British manufactures entering India.

STRENGTH AND UNANIMITY OF INDIAN FEELING.

Mr. Chamberlain again emphasised the strength and unanimity of British-Indian feeling in this matter and declared that there was hardly an Englishman in India not directly concerned with Lancashire trade who did not share the views expressed by the Viceroy. This change would set us right with Indian opinion and he appealed to Lancashire to rise superior to its fears and trust its skilled enterprise. Moreover, was not the goodwill of the Indian market worth more than a paltry four per cent? Mr. Chamberlain concluded by appealing to Mr. Asquith not merely to abstain from voting, which might be misconstrued and resented in India, but to act in a spirit of great Imperial patriotism and cast his vote and his influence to redress the grievance which was rankling in India. He did not say that this was the last word in our fiscal relations with India and he looked to India to participate in a common scheme of fiscal amity.

There was an entire absence of excitement and feeling throughout Mr. Chamberlain's speech.

MR. ASQUITH ON INDIA'S MAGNIFICENT RALLY.

Mr. Asquith said that speaking for the whole Empire the House would pay a wil-

(Continued on page 8.)

LONDON LETTER.

TRADE POLICY AFTER THE WAR.

COMMITTEE'S SURPRISE REPORT.

FREE TRADERS CONVERTED TO PREFERENCE.

PROSPECTS OF A GENERAL ELECTION.

The Report of the Committee on commercial and industrial policy after the war has created some stir. The recommendation for a general tariff in order to make Imperial Preference possible has caused surprise in view of the number of leading free traders on the Committee.

The present state of parties, the prospects of a general election in May and its probable results are discussed by our correspondent at length.

(From our Correspondent.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.

There is great stir among Liberals and Free-traders over the report of the Committee on commercial and industrial policy after the war. It is an interim report, the first that the Committee has published, and it not only recommends Imperial preference but recommends the creation of a general tariff for this country in order to make Imperial preference possible. And yet there are Free-traders on the Committee, including the Chairman himself, Lord Balfour of Burleigh who resigned from Mr Balfour's last government about 1904 or 5 because he would have nothing to do with Mr. Chamberlain's policy of a general tariff and an Imperial preference. The question that is disturbing Free-traders is why Lord Balfour and his free-trade colleagues on the Committee have been converted, for the resolutions are unanimous on the general principle. I think I can throw some light on the changed attitude of the free-trade members of the Committee on this question. I have been acquainted with it for several months and it was explained to me very fully by a former member of the Comittee who left it upon becoming a member of the present Government, a free-trader I may say who is a complete master of economics and who has not changed his judgment on the economic question of free-trade in the slightest particular.

FREE-TRADERS' ARGUMENT.

It must be remembered that this is a Committee appointed to deal with trade relations after the war and that it meets during the war with a lively sense of the lessons of the war. As Lord Hugh Cecil has said, "Free trade is not a question of politics but of scientific fact." And, as Lord Beauchamp said the other day, "Two and two will still make four after the war." All this the "converted" free-traders still adhere to. But they say the war has shown that it is a strategical necessity for a nation or empire to be as far as possible self-sufficient. Economically and commercially it is best for each country to produce and export the raw materials that its territory happens to yield most abundantly and the manufactured articles which it has most skill in making, and to import in return other manufactures and other raw materials. But modern war is fought not only with the whole manhood, but with the whole agriculture and industry of a nation. If we are dependent upon Germany for products which are essential to our manufactures we are liable to be crippled if the source of supply should be cut off by a war with Germany. Germany sees the same thing, that, for example, she cannot afford to be dependent on the British or French Empires for those tropical products and oils which are now essential to European industry and agriculture. So long as war is possible a modern nation must try to insure that its industries will not be crippled by the cutting-off of supplies from enemy sources. In fact, the old doctrine that free-trade is necessary to bring peace is inverted, and the new doctrine is that peace is necessary to bring free-trade and that interdependence of nations which free-trade creates. I state the argument without supporting it. It has arisen directly out of the present war. At the outbreak of the war there was a great danger that vital war industries would be brought to a standstill by the cutting-off of supplies from Germany of chemicals and electrical materials for which we had beome very dependent on Germany.

Imperial preference is now proposed by some free-traders as a method by which the Empire can be made essentially self-contained and self-supporting, not for commercial advantage, but for strategical advantage.

As I have said, I do not support the argument, but free-traders will have to show how the wealth-producing policy of free-trade is to be combined with the strategical necessity they have claimed, and I think rightly claimed, that it is the wealth of this country created by free trade which has

(Continued on page 8.)

HUN SAVAGERY AT CHAUNY.

GUNS TRAINED ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

MANY KILLED AND WOUNDED.

APPALLING DEVASTATION ON LINE OF RETREAT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, March 23.
Recd. 1-5 p.m. Mar. 24.

The newspapers continue to be filled with stories of appalling devastation on the line of retreat. The latest example is Chauny, where 1,800 out of 2,500 houses were destroyed and set on fire. The buildings thus wrecked included churches, palais de justice, ecole primaire, hospital and almshouses.

All males between 14 and 60 were taken off. The enemy herded the women, children and the feeblest inhabitants of thirteen surrounding communes in a certain quarter of the town and then trained their guns on this quarter, killing and wounding many.

POISONING OF WELLS OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED.

It is now officially confirmed that the Germanss are poisoning wells with arsenic. —*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

WHAT IS THE MEANING OF ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS?

A FRENCH SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Mar. 24.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Mar. 25.

A semi-official statement, after stating that yesterday was a good day for the French, asks "What is the meaning of the enemy's counter-attacks?" Are we in contact with the new German line or are counter-attacks merely strong rearguard actions designed to delay the pursuit and facilitate regrouping? It is impossible to answer these questions at present.

VIOLENT ENEMY ATTACKS REPELLED,

STUBBORN FIGHTING ON VREGNY-CHIVRES FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. Mar. 24.

A French communiqué says, a violent enemy attack on our positions before the village of Artenyes, north of St. Simon, last night at first slightly drove our troops back, but we immediately and vigorously counter-attacked and threw the enemy back as far as Grandseraucourt.

There was a lively artillery duel between the Somme and the Oise. New detachments crossed the Ailette south of the Oise. There was an intermittent cannonade in this region.

We made further progress north of Soissons.

It is confirmed that the enemy attacks on the Vregny-Chivres front have been very violent. A whole regiment was thrown against a single point. Two French chasseur companies became momentarily isolated from the bulk of our forces, but succeeded in extricating themselves after stubborn fighting, and brought back prisoners.

The enemy losses in the course of these fruitless attempts have been very high. Several enemy *coups-de-main* north-west of Rheims, towards Maisons-de-Champagne, in Avocourt wood and in the region of St. Mihiel failed.

An albatross chaser plane was brought down in our lines.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

EX-TSAR'S ENTOURAGE.

PROTOPOPOFF AND HIS DELUDED COLLEAGUES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 24.
Recd. 0-10 a.m., Mar. 25.

Their ex-Majesties' entourage at Tsarskoe Selo includes Madame Vyrobova, patroness of Rasputin and arch-intriguer and panderer to Imperial weaknesses and superstitions. Rasputin's coffin has been disinterred and remains at Tsarskoe Selo, pending the removal of his remains elsewhere for burial.

Recent revelations show the extent to which Protopopoff deluded his fellow-Ministers into the belief that no trouble was to be anticipated. The ministers only awoke to facts when the revolution began. —*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

OFFICIAL RECOGNITION BY ALLIES,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, March 23.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. Mar. 24.

The British, French and Italian Ambassadors yesterday conveyed to the Foreign Office recognition of the Provisional Government and asked for a formal reception when Sir George Buchanan, British Ambassador, has recovered from influenza. The whole Cabinet will be present at the reception Committee.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

INSPECTION OF THE BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

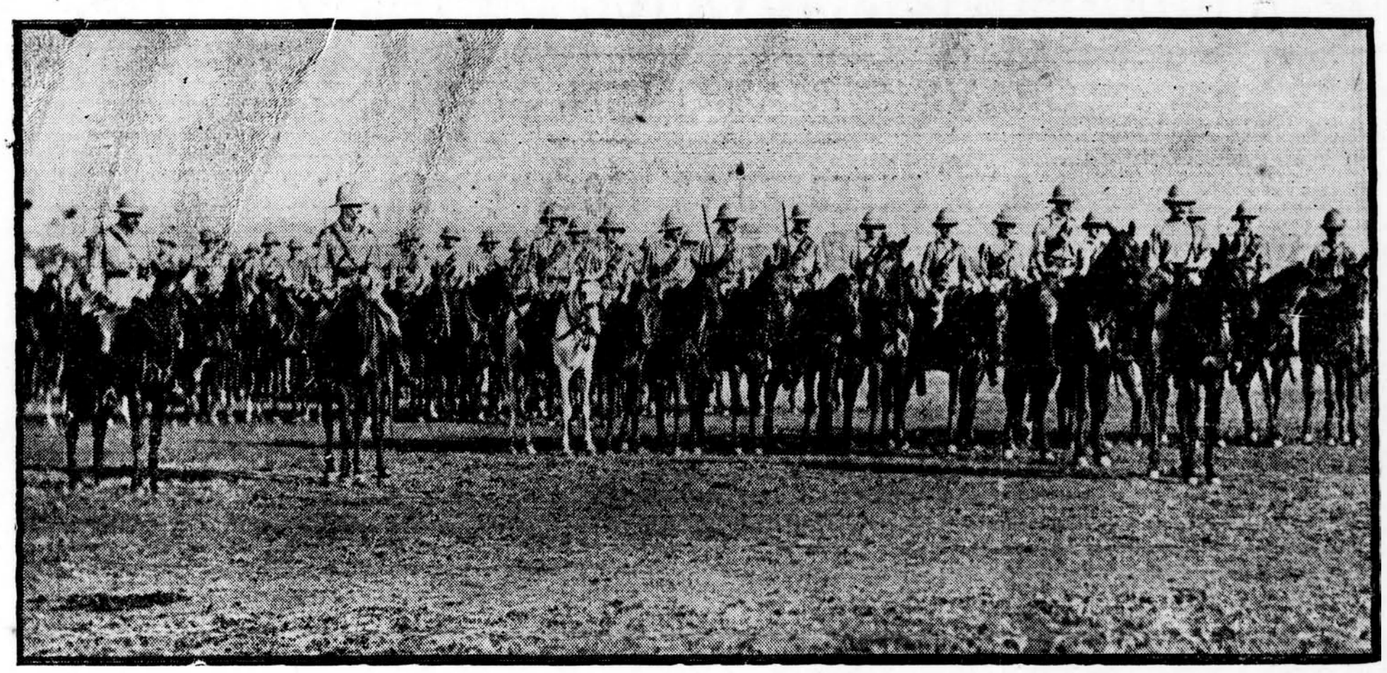

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

Last week the Bombay Light Horse were inspected by Major-General W. C. Knight, Commanding the Bombay Brigade. Our photograph shows the corps drawn up for inspection under the command of Colonel Sir Stanley Reed.

INDIA'S WAR CONTRIBUTION.

(Continued from page 7.)

ing and affectionate tribute of gratitude to its Indian fellow-subjects for their magnificent rally to the Imperial cause. The self-sacrifice and loyalty of all classes in India had few equals in history. It was all the more regrettable, therefore, that there should be a note of discord. He was of opinion that the late Government's decision in this matter was sound.

SUGGESTED ADDENDUM TO MOTION.

Mr. Asquith emphasised the necessity for maintaining national and imperial unity. For that he had laboured for two and a half years and the magnificent results were now apparent when the British-Indian Army had entered Bagdad, the key to the eastern world. Mr. Asquith concluded by appealing to the Government for the sake of unity to accept the following addendum to their motion:—"This House at the same time declared its opinion that such changes as proposed in the Indian Budget in the system of cotton duties should be considered afresh when the fiscal relationships of the various parts of the Empire to one another and the world can be reviewed at the end of the war."

A GREAT ACT OF JUSTICE.

Mr. Lloyd George said that the Government regarded the matter as an urgent war measure. They were inviting India to assist in the war. This great offer was much more than a substantial war contribution. There was absolutely no doubt that India could assist very materially in man power and the Government was making special arrangements in India with regard to that and was also asking India to take a much larger share in equipping and maintaining armies. They were anxious to conciliate and get the sympathy and enthusiasm of India. He had met the representatives of India who were at present in England and assured the House that it had no idea of the eagerness of India to participate in the struggle side by side with Britain. This great act of justice had sent a thrill of enthusiasm throughout India and there was no doubt we should reap abundant harvest from it.

LANCASHIRE'S APPREHENSIONS EXAGGERATED.

He thought that the apprehensions of Lancashire were exaggerated, but should they turn out well-founded it was not in the interest of India or other parts of the Empire to destroy the trade of Lancashire which was an imperial asset. He pointed out that at his interview with the Lancashire deputation he expressed views similar to those embodied in Mr. Asquith's amendment, which he accepted and had proposed to move himself.

INDIA'S OFFER A BSOLUTELY SPONTANEOUS.

Winding up the debate Mr. Bonar Law emphasised that India's offer was absolutely spontaneous and in no way prompted by the Imperial Government.

INDIAN ARMY'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

LATER.

In the course of his speech during the debate in the House of Commons on India's war contribution, Mr. Chamberlain said that the Army which had gloriously retrieved the earlier misfortunes in Mesopotamia and struck a blow that resounded throughout the East, was mainly Indian. He recalled that the 14th Sikhs and Lancashire Fusiliers fought side by side in Gallipoli. Mr. Chamberlain paid a tribute to the princes, chiefs and people of India in seconding the efforts of the Indian Government to combat German plots and he dwelt on the frontier troubles.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND EXCISE DUTIES.

He pointed out that Indian exports of national importance were valued at three millions monthly and five millions during the wheat season. Mr. Chamberlain stated that at the time of the late Government's decision the Indian Government wanted to raise the cotton duties without raising the excise and asked for an assurance that the excise would be finally abolished. It asked this not in order to assist the Empire but in order to balance its own Budget. Therefore the Imperial Government asked the Indian Government to postpone the question as it might cause a controversy here.

Referring to the questions of Lancashire members regarding the conditions of labour in Indian cotton factories, Mr. Chamberlain emphasised that the last word in factory legislation had not been said either in India or in England, but that was entirely distinct from the cotton duties.

LORD HARDINGE'S NOTABLE MEMORANDUM.

Mr. Chamberlain further quoted a memorandum of Lord Hardinge that "considerations of Imperial policy no less than the sense of appreciation of the services of India in the war make it imperative that we should convince the Indian people that their interests are our interests and that we govern India for the benefit of the people and without any underlying selfish motives. Why then refuse a concession that will be extremely popular with all classes, that involves nothing affecting in any way the stability of our rule that will abolish a purely adventitious piece of injustice and that will probably in the long run be found to affect Lancashire's interests litt'e if at all."

MR. ASQUITH QUOTED AGAINST HIMSELF.

Mr. Chamberlain also quoted Lord Carmichael as saying that he had never heard anyone try to defend the duty and the speech made by Mr. Asquith at Cambridge on March 20, 1895, in which he denounced the Unionists for supporting the excise duty.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

AMERICAN RELIEF COMMISSION.

WITHDRAWAL OF MEMBERS FROM BELGIUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 25.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 25.

It has been decided to withdraw the members of American Relief Commission in Belgium, who will be replaced by neutrals.

The American Minister in Brussels goes to Havre.

RUSSIA'S RESOLVE.

"TO STRAIN EVERY NERVE IN DEFENCE OF COUNTRY,"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 25.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 25.

The great meeting of the soldiers on the Riga front, attended by General Dmitrieff and members of the Duma, unanimously resolved to strain every nerve in defence of the country.

General Alexieff reports favourably on the spirit of the troops.

REVELATIONS OF GERMAN INTRIGUES.

Revelations continue to be made of German intrigues. It transpires that the former leader of the socialist extremists was paid two hundred roubles a month.

The Government proposes to establish a monopoly of the sale of cereals and abolish all religious class disabilities.

The Government will meet all financial engagements of the late government.

IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE

INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES WELCOMED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 25.

The Viceroy has received the following telegram from the Secretary of State:—The first meeting of the Imperial War Conference was held on March 21st under the presidency of Mr. Long. The presence and cooperation of the representatives of India were warmly welcomed by the president and by the Prime Ministers of Canada, New Zealand and Newfoundland and by General Smuts representing South Africa. We are admitted in all respects to full membership the Conference with equal rights of speech and vote with the self-governing Dominions.

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from Page 7.)

made it possible for us to finance our Allies and keep the war going until victory should be won. British industry managed to save itself, keep going and to adapt itself of war purposes without the help of German supplies, but in a future war the specialisation might have gone further, and this adaptation to war conditions might not be possible.

THE PRESENT STATE OF PARTIES.

It is very hard to foresee the development of party politics either during the war or after, but it is already almost certain that there will be a Liberal party split, and that very soon. When Mr. Lloyd George formed this Government, all the Parliamentary leaders of the liberal party went out and all the Parliamentary leaders of the Conservative party, except Lord Lansdowne stayed in. But that did not attach Mr. Lloyd George to the Unionist party. There are as many Liberals as Unionists in the new Government, although they are not Liberal leaders, and over a third, probably nearly half, of the Liberal members in the House of Commons are partisans of the new Government. Moreover, the trade union section of the Labour party that is five-sixths of the whole Labour party, supports the Government, has its leaders in the Ministry, and is represented in the supreme War Cabinet. But when the Liberal leaders withdrew from the Government they carried with them the whole central organisation of the party, and the party fund. As it was put at the Reform Club meeting Mr. Asquith remained leader of the Liberal party and the Liberal Whips would proceed to issue "Opposition" whips to all the members of the Liberal party. The Government has its Liberal Whips also. Mr. Neil Primrose is their chief. But the Liberal Ministerial Whips a short time ago laid the foundations of their own Liberal central organisation. They took an office in Parliament Street almost opposite Downing Street. Mr. Alexander Thompson, a well-known organiser, hitherto associated with the United Kingdom Alliance, has been put in charge of it. The scheme has not got very far yet, and up to now the new office has served chiefly as a convenience for the Government Liberal Whips in dealing with party correspondence and communications, as distinct from Government business. But I think there is no doubt that the intention was to make it a new Liberal Central office, as a rival to the present Liberal Central office in Abingdon Street near the House of Lords, over which Mr. Gulland presides over. The latest news is that this idea has been given up, at any rate for the time being, but it is obvious that it will be revived if there is any question of an early general election. I have no doubt at all that a Ministerial Liberal party Fund will then be created, there will be no difficulty about that, and that preparations will be made for doing the work of a central organisation in a general election.

It must be remembered that the local Liberal associations throughout the country are quite independent of the Liberal Central office except so far as they choose to apply to it for candidates or for financial assistance. A rival Ministerial Central Office, given a party fund and a good organisation, could give the same support to the local Liberal associations, if they choose to apply to Parliament Street instead of to Abingdon Street.

PROBABLE RESULT OF AN ELECTION.

At the present moment there is no doubt that the two sections of the party are in a very bad temper with each other, though nothing would induce them to admit it. There is all the mood for a quarrel and both sides are manoeuvring for position whether consciously or unconsciously. There have been strong rumours lately that the Government is inclined to threaten its Liberal critics with a general election if their criticism becomes hostile or obstructive.

If it came to an election I think it is fairly easy to see how the thing would work out. The seats now held by Unionist members, would not be contested by Government Liberal candidates, but only by "Asquithian" Liberal candidates. Probably therefore all the Unionist members would be re-elected, for a certain number of Liberal voters in every constituency would vote for the Unionist as a supporter of Mr. Lloyd George and his Government. On the other hand, in the seats now held by Liberal members either the sitting member would be a supporter of Mr. Lloyd George, or, if he were an "Asquithian," a "Georgian" Liberal would be put up as a Government Liberal candidate to oppose him. In such a case the Unionist candidate would stand down and the Unionist vote would go to the "Georgian" Liberal. It is obvious that in some cases, perhaps in a considerable number of cases, the "Georgian" Liberal would turn out the sitting "Asquithian" Liberal. The result of such a general election would be, probably, that the Uninoist party would come back practically at its present strength and that half the Liberal members returned, would be Governmental Liberals. In that case the total Government majority would be a big one, probably between 150 and 200. The minority would be composed of half or somewhat more than half of the Liberal parliamentary party, of the Irish Nationalists, and of four or five Independent Labour members. But the party split would be a complete thing. The Governmental party, Unionist and Liberal, would tend to close its ranks and call itself by a new name, such as "The National Party," just as the Liberals and Conservatives after the Home Rule split formed the Unionist party. The Opposition Liberals would form the nucleus, under the old Liberal leaders, of a regular Opposition, ready to take office when the Government should become unpopular and come to the end which sooner or later, comes to all Governments.

THE UNIONIST POSITION.

I do not think that Mr. Lloyd George himself desires a general election, or has made up his mind to a political future bound up with the Unionist party. On the other hand, I am told on what I think trustworthy authority that the Unionist party does desire a general election. A very important Conservative organiser remarked in conversation the other day, lightly, but still significantly, that he had given this advice to his leader: "Better have a general election now on Asquith's mistakes than a general election later on *your* mistakes!"

The term of the present parliament ends on April 30th and unless its life is prolonged again by statute, a thing which, be it remembered, depends on the goodwill of the House of Lords, there will have to be a general election in May or thereabouts. There are two main difficulties in the way of a general election. The register is three years old and only about half the people on it can in practice be polled, and a Government elected on this register would, by the terms of the last statute prolonging parliament, come into office only for two years, a period which, the cynics say, would just about give it time to make itself thoroughly unpopular and be thrown out at the next election.

PRUSSO-AMERICAN TREATIES AMENDMENT.

AMERICA REFUSES GERMAN SUGGESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 25.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 25.

The United States has refused to accept the German suggestion to amend the Prusso-American treaties. Germany's object is to extend mutual exemption of merchants in case of war to general exemption.

GENERAL ALEXIEFF.

OFFICIATES AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 25.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 25.

It is officially confirmed that Grand-Duke Nicholas has retired from the post of Commmander-in-Chief and that General Alexieff, Chief of the General Staff, officiates temporarily.

U. S. DETERMINED.

DECLARATION OF WAR EXPECTED.

SWEEPING MEASURES DECIDED UPON.

SUGGESTION OF FIVE BILLION DOLLAR LOAN TO ENTENTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 24.
Recd. 7 a.m., Mar. 25.

The Government has decided upon sweeping measures following upon the expected declaration by the Congress that a state of war exists, with Germany. The Government is determined to provide for every emergency and is not preparing for a short war. It is stated that steps much broader than mere attempts to protect merchantmen will be taken.

Although as far as is known no political alliance with the Entente is contemplated military and naval co-operation is possible and the Government will not be sparing of money and supplies for the Entente.

The suggestions made at the Cabinet meeting on Friday included a five billion dollar loan to the Entente.

U. S. DECIDES ON EFFECTIVE STEPS.

PREPARATION FOR AGGRESSIVE WARFARE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, March 24.
Recd. 5-10 p.m. Mar. 24.

The Government has decided on steps to meet the German situation. They include preparation for effective aggressive warfare, in addition to measures for the protection of shipping.

It has not been decided whether to send an Army to Europe, but the Army, Navy and industrial resources will be available to meet any demands. The first step is expected to be the supplying of money to the Allies.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

U. S. URGED TO ENTER WAR

DEMAND BY NEW YORK MASS MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, March 23.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. Mar. 24.

A mass meeting of 13,000 people held in Madison Square Gardens passed a resolution calling on the Congress to declare a state of war between the United States and Germany, pledging its support of Dr. Wilson and urging the United States to enter the war without delay.

Mr. Root, who presided, emphasised that if America went to war it would be again fighting the battle of democracy on the side of the democratic Allies, including 'now, God be praised, the great democracy of Russia.'

Mr. Fairchild, ex-Secretary to Treasury, pictured a great American division led by Col. Roosevelt fighting in France, and another fighting in Russia, sent by the oldest to the youngest democracy to save both from the dreadful foe of all democracies.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

WINTRY WEATHER HAMPERS OPERATIONS.

ENEMY OFFERING MORE ORGANISED RESISTANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 1-5 p.m. Mar. 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says:—The worst possible wintry weather has almost brought the operations to a standstill. The enemy is offering more organised resistance, particularly along the line running north-north-west from Bois-de-Savy, which is three miles west of St. Quentin. The enemy continues to maintain strong covering patrols and cavalry guards in the most northerly sector, where many machine-guns are posted at vantage points. It is clear that they want to prevent us from advancing with the same rapidity as hitherto. Tremendous activity prevails behind our new front, namely, movements of troops, road mending, road making and railway making.

BOCHES ALIVE TO REALITY OF DISASTER.

The enemy is sending women between ages of 17 and 35 to the fortress of Maubeuge to make munitions. The inhabitants left behind state that the Boches have been talking a good deal lately and know more of the true situation than is generally believed. They have not concealed their apprehensions at the prospect of another great British offensive. Indeed one possible reason for the retreat may well have been the dubiety of the higher command as to whether the men would face another Somme, as a staff-officer remarked to me:—"Don't you think there's a good deal in this very simple idea that the Boche is quitting because he knows he's beat?"—*—Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

BISHOP LEGRAIRE BANISHED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 25.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Mar. 26.

Bishop Legraire, headmaster of the chief ecclesiastical seminary in Malines, has been banished to Germany and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for harbouring sick Frenchmen.

INDIAN LADIES' PROTEST AGAINST INDENTURED LABOUR.

DEPUTATION TO THE VICEROY.

A SYMPATHETIC REPLY.

NO INDENTURED EMIGRATION DURING WAR.

ENGLISH LADIES' SYMPATHY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, March 24.

A deputation of ladies from different provinces of India waited upon H. E. the Viceroy to present an address on the subject of indentured labour. This event had been looked forward to for some time and is memorable in the history of modern India. Bombay was numerically most strongly represented as the idea originally came from that centre and only at a comparatively late date it was decided to make the deputation representative of the whole of India. The ladies who were to attend on his Excellency arrived in Delhi on March 22nd and are due to depart to-morrow.

THE LADIES' ADDRESS.

The following address was read by Mrs. Jehangir B. Petit:—

May it please your Excellency,—On behalf of the women of India we wish to offer you our sincere thanks for your great kindness in receiving us to-day in the midst of the overwhelming pressure of your other engagements owing to the war. In the first place, we should like to say that we are profoundly thankful for the action of the Government of India which has put a stop to labour emigration during the period of the war. If we still encroach for a few moments upon your valuable time it is not from any political standpoint, but purely in order that we may express how, as women, we have felt the misery and shame of our sisters in the Colonies as if they were our very own. It is for this reason that we have thrown aside our customary abstention from matters outside our domestic circles and taken the unprecedented step of appearing before you in this public manner. In the name of the women of India we come to you to plead the cause of the poor helpless and ignorant women who are taken from our villages and made the victims of the indenture system in the Colonies. It is not necessary for us here to recapitulate the evils of this system for that has been done already by Europeans and Indians alike. The Government of India itself has condemned these evils in language as strong as any of us. We wish only to put before you how acutely we are touched and pained by the consciousness of the sufferings of these brothers and sisters of ours, the misery, the humiliation, the utter helplessness which must overcome our simple Indian women, who are by nature meek and timid and unable to help themselves. When they find that they have been beguiled into a situation involving complete separation from their families and homes from their lifelong associations, and even their own children the sense of degradation which ultimately leads to an entire loss of self-respect and makes them feel utterly outcast and hopeless of ever being readmitted to the decencies of life. All these things and much else besides cannot but make an irresistible appeal to every one of us.

GRAVEST MORAL RISKS.

We feel that the evils which have taken place under the indenture system have become so ingrained in the Crown Colonies affected during the past few years, that no more Indians can go there in the future as unkilled labourers without the gravest moral risks. We are convinced that to preserve the self-respect and to uphold the honour of the Indian nation it is absolutely necessary that not a single Indian man or woman should ever go out under indenture again. We therefore beseech you, with all the earnestness in our power, to grant our prayer that the total abolition of indenture which has been already promised may actually take place during the period of the suspension of labour emigration, and that no revival of indenture in any form whatever may take place in future. In conclusion we beg your Excellency to enter fully into our feelings and to take the necessary steps to abolish permanently this system which has proved so destructive to the purity and honour of Indian womanhood and thus ensure, not only our heartfelt gratitude, but also a firmer faith in the beneficence and righteousness of British rule.

We have the honour to be,
Your obedient servants.
SAROJINI NAIDU,
MEHRI D. TATA,
UMA NEHRU,
DILSHAD BEGUM,
SUNDARABAI D. SIRUR,
LAKSHMI (Mrs. Srinivasa Shastri),
SUDAMANI AMMAL (Mrs. Rangaswami Aivengar),
SAIJEE JEHANGIR PETIT,
LADY J. C. BOSE and MRS. P. K. ROY,
LADY HARNAM SINGH.

A few others were unable to attend on account of illness and other urgent reasons.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

His Excellency in his reply said as follows:—

Ladies,—I am unfeignedly pleased to receive you here this afternoon and I may add that I am pleased for two special reasons. One that to-day is the first time I believe in the history of British rule in India that women have approached the Viceroy. There are many matters in which the Government of India would be greatly helped if they could get the advice and help of women. I need only mention the subject of women's education. I said in a speech which I made to the Directors of Public Instruction in January last that I viewed with apprehension the growing inequality between men and women arising out of difference in education, that it could not be good for a country that its women should lag so far behind men in the matter of education. I am aware that there are many obstacles arising out of social custom which stand in the way, but is not this essentially a matter in which ladies like yourselves should take counsel together and help the Government by advice and support. Then there are other matters for instance hygiene, sanitation and the scourge of consumption which seems more particularly to affect women. On all these, it would be of inestimable value if women of position and education would institute a campaign of instruction amongst their fellow country women. I value then this precedent, which you have made to-day, as a departure of great significance and full of promise for the future. My My second reason for welcoming you is that I am always glad to meet those who wish to bring important matters to my notice.

HIS FIRST THOUGHT AND CARE.

I need hardly tell you that I have every sympathy with the object of your deputation and that I deplore equally with you the evils to which you have alluded. You will not expect from me a lengthy reply to your memorial as you are already aware circumstances have arisen which have put a stop to indentured immigration during the war. It is difficult to conceive that a traffic of this sort once ended can be revived. It may be that in the future Indian labourers may desire to leave their native land in order to seek more remunerative employment in distant colonies, but if that contingency arises we shall take care that the conditions are wholly different from those obtaining under the indenture system and I can assure you that our first thought and care in that case would be the absolute safeguarding of the honour of women. It is my earnest hope, however, through the development of her industries and the consequent increase of employment India may be able to offer her sons and daughters every inducement to remain contented in the land of their birth. I hope then that you will realise my entire sympathy with the objects set forth in your memorial and that I am grateful to you for having at some inconvenience I fear to yourselves, come to Delhi to plead your cause before me.

SYMPATHY OF ENGLISH LADIES.

A TOUCHING LETTER.

A letter signed by representative English ladies resident in India was also delivered to the Viceroy by Mrs. Jehangir Petit. It was addressed to the Secretary of the Bombay Women's Deputation to His Excellency the Viceroy and ran as follows:—

As the deputation from the women of Bombay praying for the early abolition of indentured labour from India is to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy on March 24th, we should like you to know that you have our complete sympathy in this movement. Although we shall not be with you on the occasion, we completely identify ourselves with you in the earnest hope that the Government of India will be able to secure the earliest possible termination of a system which experience has shown to be open to grave abuses.

Yours sincerely,
Mary M. Heaton,
D. N. Birkett,
Marjorie F. Robertson,
Hazel Palmer,
C. E. Arthur,
A. Greaves,
Lois Marten,
Monnie Mayer,
Hester Gray,
Lorna Hogg,
Amy Orr,
Lilian Reed,
Frances M. Hill.

SCINDE LADIES' PROTEST.

A second letter from the ladies of Scinde which contained resolutions urging the final abolition of indenture at the earliest possible date and expressing deepest sympathy with the deputation was also handed to H. E. the Viceroy.

Many telegrams and letters of sympathy from all parts of India were also received by the secretaries showing the very wide interest which was being taken throughout the whole country.

After the deputation had been welcomed by His Excellency and the reply had been given, the ladies present were invited to meet Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford at tea. After talking over the subject of their visit with Her Excellency and receiving her sympathy, the ladies left the Viceregal Lodge.

NO INDENTURED EMIGRATION DURING WAR.

PUBLIC MEETING AT DELHI

A crowded public meeting was held this evening at Delhi in order to thank His Excellency the Viceroy, the Government of India and the Secretary of State for the promulgation of the order prohibiting indentured emigration during the war and for words uttered by His Excellency in the Imperial Council leading to the hope that indenture would never be revived. Resolutions were passed at the meeting which also requested the Government of India that the expectation of the whole country with regard to complete abolition of indenture would be speedily ratified by legislation. A further resolution was passed thanking the ladies of the All-India Deputation for coming to Delhi and associating themselves actively with the public leaders in removing the grievous wrong which had been done to Indian men and women. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Malaviya among others addressed the meeting. Gaziz-ul-Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan presided.

IRISH HOME RULE.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO REACH SETTLEMENT.

STRIKING CHANGE IN ULSTERITE FRONT.

NATIONALISTS' PASSIVE ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 23.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Mar. 24.

An historic scene was witnessed in the House of Commons last night when Mr. Bonar Law made the unexpected statement on Home Rule. Loud cheers rang from all benches when he declared that the Government had decided that despite the risk of failure it was worth while on its own responsibility to make another attempt to reach a settlement. The whole tone of the debate was one of conciliation.

Mr. Redmond was absent, but it is known that as a result of Government's decision the Nationalist leaders will refrain from obstructionist tactics pending Government's action.

A striking change in the Ulsterite front was revealed by the speech of Mr. Ronald Macneill, who, while upholding the justice of Ulster's view, expressed a desire for amicable settlement.

It was noticed that Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson sat together and conversed at length prior to the statement.

SPECULATION AS TO GOVERNMENT INTENTIONS.

Speculation is rife as to the Government's intentions, regarding which nothing has transpired, but the opinion is expressed that the best hopes for settlement will be in a reduction in the proposed exclusion area, with a proviso that any county may vote itself out of the Act for a term of years. It is also expected that there will be some symbol of the integrity of Ireland to meet the Nationalist claim for a United Ireland.

QUESTION OF PARTICIPATION OF DOMINION REPRESENTATIVES.

The question of the participation of the Dominions' representatives arouses the greatest interest. It is pointed out that all Dominion Home Rule acts have resulted in settlement by consent.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

WAR ENTHUSIASM MOUNTING TO ZENITH.

CABINET DISCUSSES MEASURES TO SPEED UP MUNITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 0-10 a.m., March 25.

America's enthusiasm for war is mounting to the zenith. Eastern cities are copying immediately New York's mass meeting to demand immediate declaration of war. The Middle West has been aroused by the torpedoing of the Healdton and Germany's reported expectation of war within 48 hours is convincing all of the inevitability of it.

The leading journals throughout the country are urging whole-souled action. The newspaper, "The World," which is in very close touch with the Administration says.—Let's declare war now. The State Department discounts the reported eleventh hour neutral mediation, pointing out that it is not to be considered unless submarinism is abandoned.

The Cabinet, anticipating Congress' approval of war, discussed yesterday measures for speeding up munitions. It is recognised that the munitioning of America's army and navy must not decrease the supplies to the Allies.

The legislatures of New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island have demanded universal service and voted money for defence. Recruiting bodies are being formed in many cities and Public Safety Committees are being formed everywhere.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

BILLION DOLLARS CREDIT FOR ENTENTE.

ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT FROM NEWSPAPERS AND BANKERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, March 24.
Recd. 2-20 p.m. Mar. 24.

The newspapers and prominent bankers are supporting the proposed extension of a billion dollars credit to the Allies.

The Washington correspondent of "The Sun" states that Dr. Wilson has decided to ask the Congress for such authorisation.

"The Tribune" shows how financial support would do immense harm to Germany and suggests unlimited credit.

"The World" advocates outright the gift of a billion dollars to France.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

BITTER DEBATE IN REICHSTAG.

REACTIONARIES COMPARED TO LATE RUSSIAN REGIME.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 24.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Mar. 25.

During a bitter debate in the Reichstag on food question the Minority Socialist, Kunert, denounced the Kaiser and Bethmann-Hollweg as originators of the war and compared the German reactionaries to the late Russian regime. He declared he would be delighted if the same progress were made in Germany as had lately been made in Russia.

The President called him to order. The Socialist, Koch complained of terrible underfeeding of the population. The Minority Socialist, Dittman declared that the Government well knew that the workmen collapsing with hunger. The remark caused great commotion.

BITTER COMPLAINTS AGAIST WEALTHY GERMANS.

DESPISING COMMON SOLDIERS AND UNDERFED CHILDREN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 24.
Recd. 7 a.m., Mar. 25.

The "Koelnische Volkszeitung' bitterly complains of the conduct of the wealthy in despising common soldiers and carousing while hollow-cheeked underfed children beg at their door.

REDUCED FOOD RATIONS IN GERMANY.

DESPONDENT PRESS COMMENTS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 23.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Mar. 24.

German papers comment despondently on the increased hardship caused by reduction of bread ration.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

BREAD RATION TO BE REDUCED BY A QUARTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, March 23.
Recd. 2-20 p.m. Mar. 24.

Following the recent statement in the Prussian Diet that stocks of grain were less than was generally believed, it is now announced that the Prussian bread ration will be reduced from April 15th by a quarter.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

GHASTLY BULGARIAN ATROCITIES.

PRO-SERBIANS BURNED ALIVE AND BAYONETTED,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
CORFU, Mar. 24.
Recd. 0-10 a.m., Mar. 25.

An authoritative Serbian statement concerning the investigations into conditions in liberated Macedonia reveals most ghastly Bulgarian atrocities, which escaped Serbians state are continuing.

Police powers were placed in the hands of local committees, which proceeded to massacre over a wide area mayors, schoolteachers and others suspected of being pro-Serban. Mayors were killed with bayonets. One was wrapped in cloth soaked in petrol and burned alive.

One hundred and four persons were murdered during the first days of the occupation of Prilep and Kruchevo. Committees blackmailed and plundered openly and on a wholesale scale the well-to-do and poor alike.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

WOUNDED IN MESOPOTAMIA

ADMIRABLE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THEIR EVACUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 15.*
Recd. 5-10 p.m. Mar. 24.

Sir Arthur Lawley cables:—The arrangements for the evacuation of wounded in the recent actions in Mesopotamia have been admirable and there has not been the slightest hitch. The Red Cross motor-launches worked splendidly.

Replying to the congratulations of the Liverpool Exchange General Maude says:—Lancashire men bore themselves most bravely at the passage of the Diala.—*Appeared* in our Sunday Edition.

(*Delayed in transmission).

BRITISH FOOD REGULATIONS.

DRASTIC NEW ORDER TO ISSUE SHORTLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 23.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Mar. 24.

Mr. Bathurst, replying on the food debate in the House of Commons, pointed out that the poorer classes in Great Britain were not suffering as badly as those in other belligerent countries. He undertook to consider measures to prevent the evasion of regulations through people purchasing supplies at different grocers'. Potatoes might last till the new crop, if well-to-do people temporarily forebore from consumption. A drastic new food order would be issued shortly.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

DISTINGUISHED WAR SERVICE

AWARDS AND PROMOTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 19.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Mar. 24.

Major-General Sir Hughes Wilson has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General for distinguished war service.

The following awards have been made for distinguished service in the field in Mesopotamia:—

K. C. B.

Lieut.-Generals Alexander Cobbe and William Marshall, Major-Generals Arthur Money and George MacMunn.

C. B.

Brigadier-General William Thomson and Colonel Wulff Grey.

C. M. G.

Colonel Edward FitzWilliam.

There are also many promotions to brevet rank and awards of Distinguished Service Order, Military Cross and other decorations.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

WAR AND DRINK TRAFFIC IN INDIA.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT UNWILLING TO INCREASE RESTRICTIONS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 14.*
Recd. 3-45 p.m. Mar. 24.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Chamberlain stated in reply to Sir John Roberts that he had been in communication with the Indian Government regarding the resolution of the All-India Temperance Conference in December. The Indian Government did not consider increased restrictions on drink traffic necessary to meet war conditions, as they would not increase the supply of raw material or supply or efficiency of labour, while they would tend to encourage illicit production and consumption. Mr. Chamberlain was, therefore, not prepared to press the matter.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

(*Delayed in transmission.)

PRICE OF BREAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 23.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Mar. 24.

The price of a quartern loaf will be one shilling from Monday.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

CONTROL OF SHIPPING.

REQUISITION OF ALL EASTERN LINER TONNAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 5-10 p.m. Mar. 24.

The Government has made a requisition of all liner tonnage of what are generally known as Conference Lines, which serve India, Australia, South Africa, South-east Africa and South America. This means that the liner tonnage will be requisitioned at "blue-book" rates, which are lower than those such tonnage fetches in the open market.

It is understood that it is intended to deal systematically to the best advantage with practically the whole of the British tonnage, bringing it under the direction of the Shipping Controller.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES IN MOLDAVIA.

ALIABAD OCCUPIED AFTER 16 HOURS' BATTLE WITH TURKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 23.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Mar. 24.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—In the direction of Lida our counter-attacks regained the trenches lost yesterday.

We drove out the enemy from stations at Vedeni and Halt in the region of Brailov.

We dislodged the Turks from positions near Charezia and occupied Aliabad near Kerinda, after sixteen hours' battle.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

HUNS SEND PRISONERS TO WAR ZONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 23.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Mar. 24.

The International Red Cross Society announces that a large number of prisoners have been sent to the war zone from Germany.

BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

MAHARAJA OF BURDWAN ON ASSESSMENT ON LAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, March 24.

The Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan presiding at the annual meeting of British Indian Association this afternoon referred to Sir William Meyer's statement in Council that he could not pledge that further assessment on land would not be made at a future date to meet the present extraordinary state of things and appealed to the landholders to forget for the moment the Finance Member's threat and go on doing their duty to the King and the Empire by loyally contributing, each according to his might, to the War Loan and Imperial Indian War Relief Fund. The Maharaja added that when this was done, they would be in a stronger position to make a clear and definite protest against further ingress into land revenue in the shape of new taxes or cesses.

SUBMARINISM.

TORPEDOED DUTCH SHIPS.

GERMAN OFFER OF COMPENSATION REJECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
THE HAGUE, March 23.
Recd. 2-20 p.m. Mar. 24.

The Government has rejected the German proposal which, though disclaiming culpability for the sinking of seven Dutch ships, offers to put their owners in a position to hire German ships on favourable conditions, and the owners have consequently decided not to accept the German offer to compensate the torpedoed crews.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

The seven Dutch steamers, with an aggregate of 23,000, were torpedoed in the western approaches to the English Channel on the 22nd ultimo. When unrestricted submarinism was proclaimed the Dutch Government protested and urged Germany to take care that none of the Dutch vessels on the way to or from Dutch ports fell victims. Germany replied that she was ready to comply but it was impossible to guarantee absolute safety. The seven vessels availing themselves of the German offer left the port together on the 22nd. They were all torpedoed without their papers being examined.

THE TORPEDOED HEALDTON.

SIX AMERICANS AMONG VICTIMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 23.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Mar. 24.

The Healdton was an oil-tank steamer. She was twice torpedoed amidships and set on fire. A boat capsised and twenty-one occupants were probably drowned. The captain declares at least six Americans were drowned.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

YMUIDEN March 23.
Recd. 2-20 p.m. Mar. 24.

The sole survivor of the capsized boat of the Healdton has been landed.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FRENCH BATTLESHIP TORPEDOED.

806 SAVED: 296 DROWNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Mar. 23.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Mar. 24.

It is officially announced that the battleship Danton was struck by two torpedoes in the Mediterranean on the 19th instant. She sank in half an hour. 806 were saved and 296 drowned.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

SUBMARINISM.

GERMANS INCLUDE ARCHANGEL ROUTE IN DANGER ZONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CHRISTIANIA, Mar. 23.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Mar. 24.

Germany has notified Norway that the danger zone now includes the waters between the Northern coast of Norway and Spitzbergen, except Norwegian territorial waters. This is obviously aimed at the Archangel route.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

INDIGENT PILGRIMS FUND.

At a meeting of the Bombay Haj Committee held on Tuesday the 27th February 1917 the following resolutions were unanimously carried:—That expression of the Committee's sincere thanks be communicated, through the Government of Bombay, to Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal for her annual subscription of Rs. 2,400 to the "Indigent Pilgrims Fund" recently received and to his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, through Mr. Hydari, Secretary, Judicial Police and General Departments of his Highness' Government, for his munificent donation of Rs. 10,000 to the same fund.

REIGN OF TERROR IN SUBURBS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you please let me draw the attention of your readers and authorities concerned to the reign of terror that at present prevails in suburbs of Bombay, particularly Malad, and the indifference of the Police authorities to put it down with sufficient rigour:—

This is the season when people from Bombay generally go to reside in suburbs but unfortunately the surrounding predatory gangs there are so unruly that people have not a moment's rest or sleep at night. At odd hours stones are thrown over the roofs and walls of houses and if the inmates open doors to see what the matter is the result is that the robbers who generally come in numbers enter the houses or injure the residents and there is no clue as to who these thieves are. Several respectable people have had such experiences this year as well as during the last few years. The police authorities when approched minimise the gravity of the situation and the residents are compelled to adopt the only alternative resource—of returning to Bombay.

What greater scandal can there be than that even the "Times of India" has to admit in its leading article to-day that "Thieves laugh at Police" in these Suburbs. What better results can be hoped for when to the best of our information only six policemen have to look after nearly seventeen villages surrounding Malad. Can nothing be done in the matter to improve the situation?

I write this from my personal experience of such a terror in the current season.—Yours, etc.

J. M. THAKORE.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar. 23rd.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
" " Sales of East Indian	400
" " Imports	21,000
Mid. Americans	12.47
Egyptian F. G. F.	22.10
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May. 18.64 / July. 18.47 / Oct. 17.87
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May. 18.08 / July. 18.30

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 23rd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.
March	12.65
Mar.-Apl.	11.95
Apl.-May	11.89
May-June	11.84
June-July	11.77
July-Aug	11.69
Aug.-Sept.	11.53
Sept.-Oct.	11.38
Oct.-Nov.	11.27
Nov.-Dec.	11.13
Dec.-Jan.	11.15
Jan.-Feb.	11.13
Feb.-Mar.	11.12
Mar.-Apl.	11.11

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 23rd.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
March	12.12
March-Aprd	12.01
April-May	11.94
May-June	11.89
June-July	11.81
July-Aug.	11.74
Aug.-Sept.	11.58
Sept.-Oct.	11.43
Oct.-Nov.	11.33
Nov.-Dec.	11.27
Dec.-Jan.	11.26
Jan.-Feb.	11.33
Feb.-Mar.	11.21
March-April	11.21

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, March 23rd.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	21.90+ 5
July	21.75+10
Nov.	20.45+ 5

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, March 23rd.

M. G. Bengal Good	9.67
" " Fully Good	9.85
" " Fine	10.10
" No 1 Oomra Good	10.37
" " " Fully Good	10.55
" " " Fine	10.80
" Broach Good	11.59
" " Fully Good	11.67
" " Fine	11.95
" Scinde Good	9.77
" " Fully Good	9.95
" " Fine	10.20

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Mar. 23rd.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	Nil
" Forwarded	66,000
" Imports	43,000
" Stock	761,000
Actual Weekly Sales	31,000

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool Mar. 23rd

There have been scattered cloth sales through several outlets.

Yarns:—fair.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

Washington, Mar. 23rd.

The American Census Bureau estimates the total crop of cotton, exclusive of linters, at 11,376,000 running bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York. Mar. 23rd.

Futures at New York May	18.87+26
" " July	18.71+22
" " October	18.27+23
Spot Cotton at New York	19.30+ 5
Futures at New Orleans May	18 38+18
" " July	18.38+34

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar. 19th.

Consols 2½%	Mutilated
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	44½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	65½
Government Securities 3%	55½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.80

London, Mar. 20th.

Bar Silver Spot	35 15/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Dull.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5½ per cent. since 18th Jan. 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 11/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5
" " " 6 "	5 1/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
" 7 day market loans	4 3/8
Consols 2½%	54½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	44
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	65½
Government Securities 3%	55
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.86

London, Mar. 23rd.

Bar Silver Spot	35 13/16

WAR LOANS.

London, Mar. 19th.

3½% 1925—1028	Mutilated
4½% 1925—1945	£94

London. Mar. 15th.

3½% 1925—1928	£88½
4½% 1925—1945	£93½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 19th.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£147
Standard Copper G.M.G. Nominal	£136½
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

FREIGHT

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal:—Nominal

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-April Value	3/3½
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June	3/3½

London Mar. 20th.

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Afloat	79/6

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Feb.-March Value	82

BARLEY.

Kerachi Barley Afloat	70

SEEDS.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April Sellers	100
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship Mar.-April Sellers	96
Toria Rapeseed Mar.-April	98

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April Sellers	109
Linseed Calcutta Quoted March-April	108

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Mar. Hull Scarce	£18/10

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£147
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£136½
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Mar.-Apl.	22/8
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Mar.-Apl.	22/9
do. do Karachi Mar.-Apl.	22/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-Apl.	24/6
do. do. Bombay Mar.-Apl.	24/9
do. do Karachi Mar.-Apl.	24/10

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-April Sellers	3/3
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June	3/21

MESSRS SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO.'S CIRCULAR.

The following circular was issued on the 15th February by Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co.:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows an increase of £107,310, as compared with last week's return.

The United States of America is at the present time supplying the gold requirements of South America.

The receipt of $25,000,000 in gold by the United States from Canada has been announced. This is the first movement of considerable size that has taken place between these two countries for some time.

The Transvaal gold output for January, 1917, amounted to £3,324,418 as compared with £3,344,948 in January 1916 and £3,289,705 in December 1916.

SILVER.

The week has been signalised by a considerable advance in the price. The quotation rose 1/16 on Friday to 37 5/8 and remained at that figure on Saturday. On Monday it advanced 7/16 to 38 1/16, and on Tuesday a further 3/8 to 38 7/16—a fresh record since 1893—yesterday a fractional setback took place to 38 1/4 at which it remains to-day.

This slight reaction is but natural after so heavy and continuous a rise.

The main causes of the recent abruptness of the upward movement may be attributed first to the delay in receipt of shipments from America, which prevented the sale of that portion of the silver which awaits realization upon arrival; Secondly to the announcement that the amount of silver rupees and bullion held by the Indian Treasury had fallen on February 7th to a substantially greater extent than the gain of 80 lakhs recorded the preceding week. The present holding is within 10 lakhs of the lowest recorded since the war.

On so ill provided a market, the general demand, though relatively small compared with a market of normal size, made itself felt in the fixing of prices.

The last three Indian Currency Returns received by cable give details in lakhs of rupees as follow:—

	Jan. 22	Jan. 31	Feb.
Notes in Circulation	8381	8422	8442
Reserve in silver Coin and Bullion	1655	1785	1621
Gold Coin and Bullion in India	1252	1256	1211
Gold in England	1192	1042	1042

The stock in Bombay consists of 2,500 bars as compared with 2,100 bars last week.

The stock in Shanghai on 10th February consisted of about 23,700,000 ounces in sycee and 16,600,000 Dollars, as compared with about 23,000,000 ounces in sycee and 17,700,000 dollars on 3rd February, 1917.

Quotations of bar silver per ounce standard:—

February 9,	37 5/8 cash.	No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
February 10,	37 5/8 cash.	No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
February 12,	38 1/16 cash.	No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
February 13,	38 7/16 cash.	No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
February 14,	38 1/4 cash.	No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
February 15,	38 1/4 cash.	No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average 38.041.

Bank Rate 5½ per cent.

Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 1/16d. above that fixed a week ago.

BOMBAY MARKET.

PIECE-GOODS.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 24.

The Cloth Market opened steady, but it is not possible to record any substantial improvement in the amount of business passing in piece-goods, and the total sales have been quite unimportant. Until the position becomes clearer, buyers will not be tempted to purchase freely. The Manchester market has remained firm. Some bold dealers are making inquiries for forward business, but the result so far has not been satisfactory. The considerable delay in the transmission of telegrams is causing great inconvenience to the trade.

Local Mill Cloths shew some improvement, owing to better demand, and bright prospects are in view, as fresh outlets have been opened up.

The final Ginners' Report of American cotton ginned upto 1st instant gives 11,357,000 bales against 11,068,000 bales last year. This shews that 210,000 bales were ginned since January 16th against 302,000 bales during the same period last year. The report is considered to be bullish, but it has had little effect on the market, which is guided more by political events than by statistics. Freights and insurance rates are advancing, thereby restricting imports of cotton in Liverpool.

What effect peace would have on the cotton market is a moot question, and divided views are being held on this point. Some assert that the end of the war will be the signal for a drastic advance in values, and in support of this they urge the following contentions:—(1) When the war is over vast numbers of men will return to civilian life, meaning considerable purchasing of ordinary wearing apparel, which will create a brisk demand for cotton; (2) the demand will be in excess of the supply, as the latter will be curtailed owing to the scarcity of seed, lack of good fertilizers, a shortage of labour and the boll-weevil menace resulting in a poor crop; (3) the high prices of cereals and hog products will deter many planters from increasing their cotton acreage, especially in the boll-weevil infested sections; (4) the exodus of coloured farm labourers from America will enforce more stock raising and less cotton acreage; (5) the start for the crop has not been under the most favourable conditions, the winter rainfall in Texas having been deficient; (6) the shortage of cotton stocks in Liverpool will be seriously felt in June or July; (7) there will be a rush to buy for all markets.

On the other hand there are many who expect a decline in values for the following reasons:—(1) with the elimination of a big part of the demand consequent upon the clothing of the present big armies, also the cotton required for the manufacture of explosives, the demand in peace time may be smaller than at present; (2) there is ample cotton to meet this season's requirements and leave a surplus to be carried over; (3) the high prices ruling for cotton will be an incentive to the cotton producing countries of the world to plant a large acreage and make record crops possible; (4) with the end of the Great European War much distress will follow in its wake, and in spite of every effort, chaotic conditions will probably prevail for some time thereafter; (5) the cost of transit will become cheaper with easier rates of freight and no war-risk insurance; (6) the taxation will affect the spending powers of Europe and this emphasises the necessity for cheapness of manufactures; (7) with the additional production of those spindles and looms now standing idle selling competition will become keener, which will no doubt produce its effect; (8) in regard to new crop preparation advices state that in Texas and Oklahoma a record acreage is likely and that the ground in these States requires practically no fertilisation; (9) even if there be a shortage of cotton, it cannot successfully be contended that the rise of nearly 200 per cent. in the price of American cotton represents an economic adjustment of an insufficient supply to an insistent demand.

In spite of all these contentions, we think that those who expect cloth prices anywhere near the pre-war level *soon* after the War is over, will find themselves disappointed.

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Mar. 24.

The Silver Market opened quiet due to decline in China exchange and London prices. At the close the market has improved and is steady.

English Bar Gold 27.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-15.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 87-5.
Silver 1st Sett Ex-duty 87-10.
Silver 2nd Sett Ex-duty 87-8.

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged.

Bank Telegraphic Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 months' Sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Francs 188.
3 months' Sight Francs 194½.
30 Days Sight Hongkong Rs. 165½.
30 Days Sight Shanghai Rs. 240½.
60 Days Sight Japan Rs. 151½.
Bank D. D. on New York Rs. 310½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 67.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan at 80.

SHARES

The market for mill shares opened quiet due to sundries unloading owing to the approach of April settlement. At the close the market was a shade better.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,470 to 1,485, Nagpurs from 2,315 to 2,325, Madhavjees from 1,650 to 1,657/8, Fazulbhoys from 680 to 690, Crescents from 217/8, to 220, Indian Bleachings from 287/8, to 292/8, Indore-Malwas from 430 to 435.

Bombay United have declined to 720, Currimbhoys to 317/8.

Pearls are quiet at 487/8, and Simplex at 610.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinaries were unchanged at about 235, and Deferreds were quoted at 910. Katni ordinaries were placed between 240 and 245 and Deferreds were unchanged at 820.

Shivrajpurs were quiet and moved between 43/8 and 42/8, and Central India Mining moved between 57 and 56. Bombay Tramways were unchanged at 320, and Tata Hydro ordinary declined to 1,095.

Eastern Bank shares improved to 65.

HEPTOOLA . . SALEBHOY . . & COMPANY .

Repairers of all classes of Electric Fans and other apparatus.

Electrical and General Contractors for Electric Light and Power Installation.

Large Stock comprising:—

Cables "OMEGA" AND "ALPHA" Brand,
Wires, Accessories, Fittings, etc.

Manufactured by the General Electric Company of Manchester.

ENQUIRIES AND CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED AT

327, Abdul Rehman Street,

BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 24.

The unsettled conditions which has been causing thunderstorms duststorms in northern India during last three days are disappearing but fresh disturbances are entering north-west India. Rainfall has been local in north-west Frontier Province and south-east Madras. Few falls also occurred in the North-west United Provinces, north Punjab, the Central Provinces and south Hyderabad.

The chief amounts are:—Parachinar, Jubbulpore and Raipur half an inch, Hyderabad Deccan four inches.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in north Punjab and the surrounding hills.

SIMLA, Mar. 25.

A disturbance entering north-east India yesterday has given rain on the North-West Frontier an dis advancing eastwards. Thundershowers are reported from other parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in north-east Baluchistan, North-West Frontier Province, south Central Provinces, north Hyderabad; local in north Punjab, and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Burma, Assam, Kashmir, south-east Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy one inch; Yamethin a half; Parachina one; Dera Ismail Khan a half; Fort Sandeman one and half; Harnai, Nagpur, Chanda and Bijapur a half; Parbhani three quarters.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall in north-west India, decrease in Central Provinces.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 24th March 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the north and the west Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in defect at Delhi; night temperature is also below the average in the south-east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air remains damper than usual. Temperature is generally below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is below the average in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore records 0.63in., Nagpur 0.10in., and Raipur 0.40in of rain. Skies have cleared in the western districts but remain lightly or moderately clouded over the rest of the division. The air continues damper. Day temperature is still in large defect at most places; night temperature is also below the average at Saugor, Nagpur and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports a heavy fall of 3.65in. during a thunderstorm. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in Hyderabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Poona and Hyderabad; night temperature is also below the average at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Conditions are slightly unsettled in the Bombay Deccan and the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been heavy at Hyderabad and local in the Central Provinces. A few falls have occurred in south-east Madras.

Some thundershowers are likely in the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. A few falls may occur in the extreme north and the south-east of the Peninsula.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 15th March '17 was 30.— inches. The temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 23.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. P. R. Young, Bar-at-Law, becomes temporary Additional Judge, Burma Chief Court. Major G. E. Stewart, I.M.S., goes to Bombay; Lt.-Col. J. G. Hubert, I.M.S., and Major J. N. Walker, I.M.S., to United Provinces; Lt.-Col. A. Coleman, I.M.S., to the Punjab and Lt.-Col. T. W. Stewart, I.M.S., to Burma.

Exemption under Indian Army Rules, 1909, shall cease to extend to C. M. Peters of Howrah and H. E. Peters of Santragachi.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. W. Jacob, C.S., is appointed Assistant Wheat Commissioner for India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. G. J. Davis, 22nd Punjabis, is appointed Military Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Frontier Province; Mr. F. Fisher, C.S., is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar; Mr. J. R. Makaig-Jones, C.S., is appointed Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—To be Second-Lieutenants (Cavalry Branch):—A. D. Gillespie, T. S. Ellis, C. H. Heape, L. C. Simpson. C. C. H. Bowden, L. O. Bodley, H. G. Wills. (Infantry Branch:—A. E. Lewis, W. J. Damerell, A. L. Hosie, B. Temple, C. J. M. Devis, G. Lawrie, E. J. Wilkinson, A. D. Mchaffie, C. A. Pogson, R. W. K. Sampson, G. S. Davies, A. R. Bell, R. Tharle Hughes, F. L. Jones, H A. Gadsdon, and W. C. Ball.

The following Majors are promoted to be Lieut.-Colonels:—F. McClenaghey, Supernumerary List; P. F. Pocock, 120th Infantry; A. H. Bridges, 116th Mahrattas; and C. H. Buck, Supernumerary List.

ACCIDENT AT KHEDGAON RAILWAY STATION.

ENGINE-DRIVER CONVICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, March 24.

After three hearings Mr. Frere, Assistant Collector of Poona, delivered judgment at Dhond in the case in which Engine-Driver E. Davenport and Assistant Station-Master Krishnaji Yeshwant were charged under Section 101 of the Railway Act, with endangering the safety of persons travelling by train. Devonport was convicted of the offence of running against signals and fined Rs. 200. The Assistant Station-Master K. Yeshwant was acquitted. The accident of which the above trial was the outcome occurred at the Khedgaon station on the G. I. P. Railway on the 2nd December last. Davenport was defended by Mr. T. W. Dracott, pleader.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 24.

There was only a very small business reported buyers of both coal shares and jute mill shares being few and prices of the latter easier. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Burrakur 35/12, Jainty Central 15/14, 16/2, Singaran 11/12, 12/2.

Jute:—Barnagore (ord) 90, 92; Clive (ord) 113, 114, 115, 116, 114, 113, 114/8, 114, Kamarhatty (ord) 265, 261; Kanknarrah (ord) 359, 367, 372, 360; Reliance (ord) 204, 204/8, 206/8.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 67/4 to 67/10 and small lots were done at Rs. 68 to 68/4.

CHARTERED BANK DIVIDEND.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China have received a telegram from their London Office intimating that at the approaching General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank, the Directors will recommend a dividend for the past half year at the rate of 14 per cent. p.a. and a bonus of 12 shillings per share, free of tax; that £100,000 be added to reserve fund, making same £1,900,000; that £20,000 be added to Officers' Superannuation Fund; that £30,000 be written off Premises Account; and £157,465 be carried forward.

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Outdoor patience have to pay Rs. 3/4 for one week's doses of the Specific and for four weeks' Rs. 10/6 with postage and packing etc. Full amount will be refunded if after finishing the treatment any Asthma fit appears in their lives.

The specific is to be taken for twelve weeks only.

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NOTE:—Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

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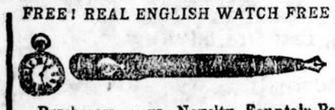

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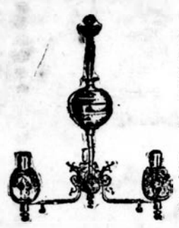

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IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

DISCUSSION ON BUDGET.

FINANCE MEMBER'S THANKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Mar. 23.

At to-day's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Wacha said he was not going to traverse the subjects left uncovered by the Budget and called in question the propriety of speaking at to-day's meeting on anything except finance. Several had spoken of the need for Self-Government, but he would say sitting in that Council they were not a self-governing body. He urged that reforms were necessary in regard to that very Council, so far as its rules and regulations were concerned, and foremost among such reforms he placed the abolishing of manuscript eloquence, which acted as a handicap to free and healthy discussion. If it was, he said, just to characterise the proceedings of the unreformed Council as one marked by impressive silence, we were suffering in the reformed Councils from depressing manuscript eloquence. He admitted he might offend his friends by this plainspeaking, but said he felt keenly on it. Referring to Sir Claude Hill's portion of the Budget, he said agriculture was a question of questions of even greater importance than self-government. Agricultural products constituted the fundamental wealth of the country and so agriculture should be improved or else nothing could be done. He also emphasised the need for improvement in the long staple of cotton. Spasmodic efforts in this direction had failed before but trusted under Sir Claude Hill's regime the efforts of Government would meet better success. He then referred to education and sanitation, which were under the control of his old friend who had been once head of the National Congress and said that greater progress was needed in sanitation, as only that would increase the standard of vitality. In cordially endorsing Sir George Barnes' statement that trade was satisfactory, he paid a tribute to the invincible British navy that made it possible. Referring to the hundred million sterling war gift, he said if it entailed sacrifices we should also on the other hand, as intellectually and politically honest men, not forget to reckon with the fact that the balance of trade during the past two years has been enormously in our favour. Turning to the civil charges he said they were increasing at a higher rate than did the revenues.

MR. M. A. JINNAH

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah said that the discussion on the Budget after presentation was like putting the cart before the horse and did no good and suggested the formation of a small finance committee which should discuss the Budget before presentation. He characterised the present budget as well-balanced and scientific. Referring to the one hundred million sterling war contribution, he said he would willingly bear the burden if he could say that he was a citizen of the British Empire. Referring to the Indian Defence Force he said that it raised great hopes in the minds of his countrymen, but barring the commissioned ranks to them caused a great disappointment. The feeling was very strong about it and if this could be set right he had no doubt that thousands of educated young men would flock to the standard and enlist themselves to defend their country. Some would think that he was speaking in a spirit of bargaining, but he asked whether it was bargaining to say that, consistent with one's self-respect, one should be placed on the same footing with Europeans in one's own country. If troops were really wanted, the speaker urged, that besides removing the bar referred to above, (1) a bureau should be opened in every Presidency and told how many thousands of recruits were wanted, and (2) the police and C.I.D. should have nothing to do as to who should be allowed to enlist and who not. Speaking of the post-war reforms, he referred to Mr. Shafi's remarks not to bring up the subject to embarrass Government. He did not understand why this should embarrass Government when they themselves thought the subject important enough to give their patient consideration and send a despatch to the Secretary of State. He did not know the contents of the despatch, but hoped Government would see that no decision was arrived at ex-parte. He suggested that representatives of the public should meet the Viceroy and discuss the subject before anything was finally decided. It was a matter of most vital importance to India and he earnestly requested that the question should be settled satisfactorily. With regard to the Imperial Parliament proposed to be formed after the war, the speaker urged that India must be adequatly represented in it and her representation must certainly be no less than any of the Colonies. In conclusion, he joined his thanks to the Viceroy for stopping indentured emigration under the Defence of India Act. This question, he asserted, was exercising the mind of India greatly at the present moment.

PANDIT MALAVIYA.

The Hon. Pundit Malaviya after dilating on the necessity for the use of manuscripts in Council proceedings in view of the fact that they were conducted in an admittedly difficult language, expressed the hope that indentured labour would not be revived any time after the war. There were two points regarding the Budget which he would like to emphasise. The first was in regard to the Government of India's fiscal position. He remarked the Government of India, so far as this point was concerned, was not in India but was centred in England in his Majesty's Secretary of State for India, who was in many cases under varying influences, now of opium humanitarians, now of Lancashire cotton trades, and at another time of the War Office. It was true the Government of India might protest against his decisions, but it was also true that they very often failed to carry their point. Referring to the decision of the Government regarding the war gift, he said the procedure revealed the weakness of the Council. Alluding to the selection of representatives of the War Conference, he said, in view of the fact that they were sent in response to the expressed desire of the Council it would have been more satisfactory if the Council had a voice in their selection. To these critics who would not deal at the present time with post-war reforms he would reply that the fact that Government themselves had sent a despatch on the subject to England showed that, while it was necessary to carry on the war, it was also necessary to consider even from now the after-war problems. He requested H. E. the Viceroy to publish their decisions so that public might have an opportunity of discussing them. War, he declared, had set the clock of progress ahead by fifty years and reforms of a very substantial character were essential. Fiscal autonomy for India, which would place the entire control of raising and spending of revenues in the hand of the Council and a satisfactory readjustment of the position of Indians on a footing of equality with Europeans, were absolutely essential. He knew England had entered into a righteous war and that England's heart always throbbed with sympathy for suffering nations. It had sacrificed much to see that France was not subjugated and to see that Russia was not enthralled and he sincerely trusted that liberty was as dear to England in relation to India as it was dear to her in relation to Greece, Poland and Belgium. There were some who t'ought we Indians were not fit for self-government, but he would remind them that they only differed from Indian politicians over the question of time and quoted Lord Sydenham, who even recognised that that was the ultimate goal for India. Pundit Malaviya appealed, therefore, that Government would solve this problem of time in a satisfactory manner. He asserted that no nation was unfit for self-government and least of all India. Japan, for example, but a quarter of a century ago was comparatively in the background, but they also knew how it had now won a definite place for itself in the council of nations and he wondered why India alone, which had been for over a century under British rule and one-third of which was under the control of Indian Princes, should be unfit to govern herself. Before resuming his seat he appealed to his Excellency to allow the question of reforms to be discussed at the next Simla session and to send an official report of it to His Majesty's Government.

MR. KRISHNA SAHAI.

The Hon. Mr. Krishna Sahai associated himself with Mr. Jinnah in his remarks regarding the budget discussion and said that the Finance Minister deserved congratulations not only for what he had not done but for also what he had done. He trusted that the appeal of Captain Ajab Khan regarding the throwing open of commissions to Indians would bear fruit and concluded his speech expressing a strong desire that indentured labour, which was so rotten, would not once again be revived into life.

SIR WILLIAM MEYER.

Sir William Meyer expressed great satisfaction at the manner in which the war budget had been received,—a budget which is the crown of the efforts this country has made to help His Gracious Majesty. He thought that apart from a few grumbles there had been no doubt that the additional taxation has been placed on the shoulders of those best able to bear the additional burden. He referred to the excellent progress made by the War Loan and he hoped that rivalry between cities and provinces would go on leading to the rapid advance of subscriptions to the loan. He was disappointed as to the results from his own province of Madras, but he felt sure that on the return of the non-official members to Madras this falling-off would be removed. Sir William then traversed the various criticisms which had been directed to different details of the Budget, referring in particular to Mr. Bray's remarks about railway earnings. He then referred to Mr. Basu's remarks about the new Delhi and regretted that the expenditure had been described as idle waste. Sir William said he was most grateful to the kindly way in which he had been praised, but he wished to pass on some of the bouquets which has been pressed on him to his colleagues, more particularly to Mr. Lowndes, and he concluded by testifying to the extraordinary assistance he had received from the Finance Department during the progress of the Budget, more particularly to Mr. Brunyate, Mr. Fell, Mr. Gubbay, Mr. Mittra and Mr. Aiyer. Finally, he told a story of the clerks in his department, who in order that an engagement might be fulfilled and that a letter which had been promised to the Secretary of State by a particular date should arrive in time, engaged a special train from Simla to catch the Homeward mail at Kalka.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

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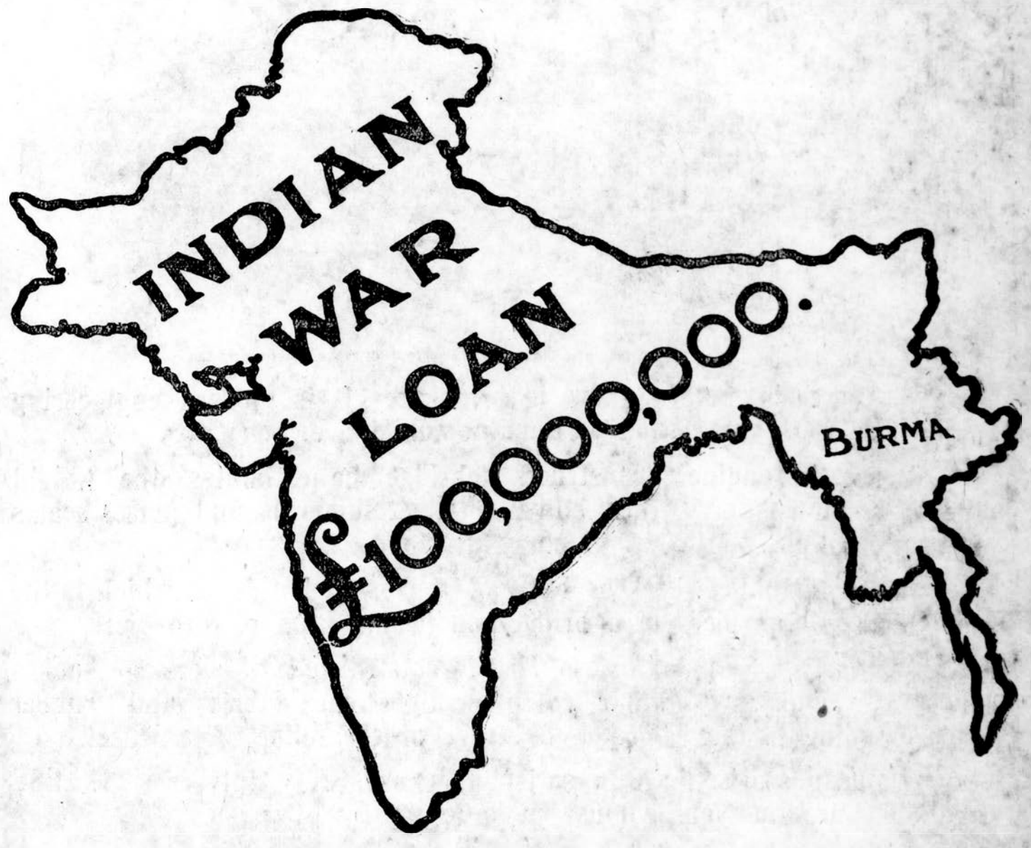

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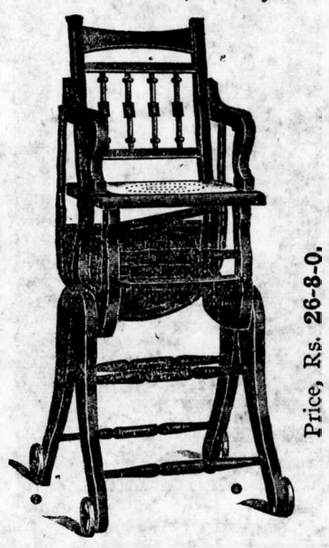

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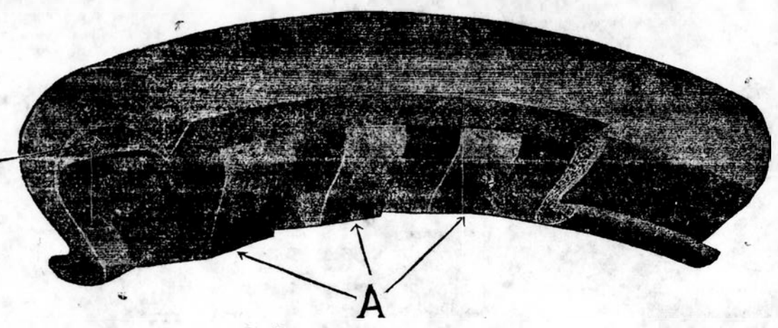

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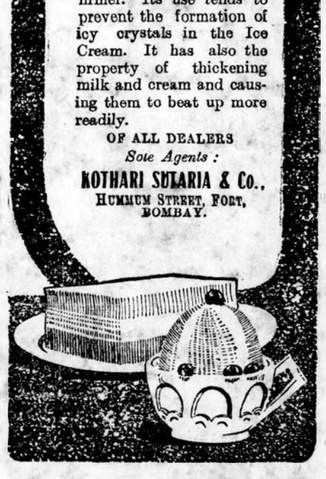

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